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DAILY COURIER.

LOUISVILLE:

MONDAY MORNING.....SEPTEMBER 9.

MILITARY.

[All notices published under this heading will be charged five cents per line--payable invariably in advance.]

The Citizen Guards

WILL meet at their armory on this (MONDAY) Evening, September 9th, at 8 o'clock, for drill.
ROBERT BIGGS, Capt. Commanding.
s9 d1

Attention, Kentucky Rangers.

You are hereby commanded to meet at the Pol... this (MONDAY) evening, at 4 o'clock precisely. Every member is earnestly requested to attend, as business of great importance will be transacted.
By order of Captain Benson Ormsby. s9 d*

Attention, Hunt Guards.

You are hereby notified to attend a meeting at your armory on this (MONDAY) evening at 7½ o'clock. Every member should be present, as there will be business of importance before the meeting.
By order of Captain. ALEX EVANS.
s9*

Attention, Newcomb Greys.

YOU are hereby notified to attend at your armory on Sixth street, Adams Express building, on this (MONDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Business of importance will be brought up for your consideration. A full attendance is requested.
By order of the Captain.
s9* JOHN E. COPE, C. C.

Attention, Kentucky Riflemen

YOU are hereby notified to attend at your armory, on this (MONDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock, to transact business of importance.
By order. J. O. McGILL, Capt. Commanding.
s9

THE NASHVILLE ROAD.—The intimation by the telegraph that the Lincoln Government would stop all trade and travel from Louisville over the Nashville Railroad, has not, we are glad to say, yet been attempted. The officials and semi-officials in and about the depot yesterday said the report was false, and thus far it has turned out to be false, as all the regular trains Saturday went and came as usual, and we hear it stated that they will continue to run as usual unless stopped by a mob.

A SPLENDID LEGION FROM NORTH CAROLINA.—The people of the old North State are moving to raise a monster legion for the war, in addition to the thirty thousand choice North Carolina troops already in the field. The legion is to number 5,000 men, in the following proportions: Thirty companies of infantry, ten companies of riflemen, ten companies of cavalry, and two of artillery. The companies to consist of not less than seventy-five men, rank and file. No company will be received for a less time than the war. The field officers, commissioned and non-commissioned staff, will be appointed by President Davis, also the captains of artillery. They will be men of the highest standing in the military line.

THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—Three of the Lincoln gun-boats, the A. O. Tylor, Conestoga, and Lexington started down the Mississippi on a predatory expedition, Wednesday, as far Hickman. They left Cairo fully determined to steal or capture something, and spying a little black looking craft, gave chase. The wee boat retreated in good order, but on turning the first bend another boat was seen—the Yankee, it was supposed, and the cowardly crews on the Federal gun boats, in command of Capt. Rogers, actually stopped, and commenced firing at the Yankee three miles off. The latter is only about the size of the Lexington, and her guns not big enough to reach the others, but they, pretending to smell a masked battery, turned tail and ran away—three afraid of one.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.—As a general impression seems to prevail that trains on the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD would be stopped by order of the Government, this is to give notice, that no such order has been received by the Collector of Customs, or any one else, and that trains will continue to run as heretofore.
JAMES GUTHRIE, President.
sp 7-d2

The War Department—Lincoln's—has absolutely prohibited the newspapers, letter-writers, telegraphers, and all others, from giving publicity to war news, movements of troops, &c., under the penalty of death. Good for the Lincoln press.

N. B.—This does not exempt them from lying as much and as hard as they please.

WOLF & DURRINGER'S COLT'S CARTRIDGES.—We are now manufacturing the [...] cartridges for all sizes of Colt's pistols. Call and see them. We also keep Smith & Wesson's cartridges, at wholesale.
WOLF & DURRINGER,
july6 tf Corner of Fifth and Market.

LEVY OF TROOPS.—Gamble, the bogus Governor of Missouri, has made a forced levy upon various districts in the State for troops. The Fulton Telegraph says the call in the counties of Audrain, Calloway, Boone, Marion, St. Charles and others amounts to twenty-seven men out of every hundred voters.

A shrewd friend observed the other day that Lincoln knew what he was about in refusing to exchange prisoners. It is true he had not half so many as the South, but what he did have were worth twice as much for fighting as what the South held.

The trumped up charge against Capt. Gorsuch, of misappropriating the guns of his company belonging to the State Guard, was disposed of in the City Court Saturday, by requiring him to give bail in the sum of $800 to answer. The bail was given.

A Washington letter to the Chicago, (Ill.) Journal, states that the U. S. Arsenal at St. Louis is to be removed to Chicago.—The St. Louis papers kicks against this alleged robbery of their rights, a subjugated province has no rights.

W. W. Johnson, of Nashville, Tennessee, has invented a machine capable of turning out 100,000 percussion caps per day. He has sold it to a company in Memphis.

FOR PROTECTION AGAINST PRIVATEERS.—Brig Isarian, from New York bound to Matamoras, put into Nassau to obtain English papers as protection in case of falling in with privateers.

INFAMOUS.—The Washington Star has been furnished Kentucky news by the tory Etheridge, all of which is false, of course.

Maj. Sturgis has charge of the Arsenal at St. Louis.

The best photographs of Beauregard and Lee, are at Elrod's, No. 499 Main Street. aug27 dtf

Leather in the South.

The Shoe and Leather Reporter says that the South had a good stock of Northern-made shoes at the commencement of the war, which is not yet exhausted, and that of the six thousand tanneries in the United States, two thousand are in the slave States, their full proportion, considering for how many other uses than shoes leather is consumed in the Northern States. One-seventh of the shoemakers in the United States were also in the slave States. On the whole, the Reporter adds:

So far as shoes, and most of the manufactures of leather are concerned, we reach this conclusion, that although the facilities of the Southern people are limited, still, with a proper husbanding of their resources, there is no occasion for any immediate suffering, and that it is the part of wisdom for us to calculate that they will not be brought to their knees during the present year in consequence of a deficiency in the supply of leather.

The Italian General, Garibaldi, who has been tendered a General's commission in Lincoln's army, has not accepted. He fights for freedom, not against it. In the meantime, one of his most prominent officers, Col. HENRY CHARLES DE AHNA, a gallant, impulsive soldier, offered his services, was accepted, and appointed Colonel of an Indiana regiment. After the organization of said regiment, the Lincolnites became jealous of him, no doubt, and he has been dismissed on the special charge of unbecoming conduct, in trying to pass a sentinel, whose gibberish he evidently did not understand, to go to the quarters of Fremont. The specification was using the following words:

"Damned Body Guard," "Hungarian humbug," "Very big with your Body Guard," or words to that effect.

The New York Herald says:

Under the dominion of Jeff. Davis no voice and no newspaper is allowed to whisper a word in favor of the Union. Life, liberty, conscience and everything there are under a reign of terror which can only be compared with that of the first French Revolution.

This is the same lie that we have noticed several times. The Herald knew that its paper had free circulation through the South, even though abounding in such falsehoods as this. As for a reign of terror in the South, the charge comes with bad grace from a point which was compelled to change its course by the terror of a New York mob, and now tells these lies by the coercion of its mob-masters.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.—Capt. McDonald, of Gen. Floyd's brigade, arrived yesterday by the Central cars, bringing with him one hundred prisoners, taken at the battle of Cross Lanes, in Nicholas county, Virginia, on the 26th ult. Among them is Capt. Shunniff, of the Seventh Ohio Regiment, one Lieutenant of the same regiment, and one negro, who, we understand, was a high private, and who is a very respectable looking darkey. About one hundred more of the prisoners will be down in a day or two.

From the prisoners we learn that Col. Tyler was the first man to seek safety in precipitate flight, availing himself of the example set him by the Yankees at Manassas.—[Richmond Enquirer, 4th.

These prisoners say Tyler ran away, and his Chaplain says they disappeared.

The Washington Star, of Wednesday evening, under the flaming head of "Highly Important," announces the death of Jefferson Davis, and the following advance move of Rosecrans. One report is about as true as the other:

This morning the Government received a telegram from Gen. Rosecrans, embracing information that he was then, with a considerable portion of his command, at a point half way between Bulltown and Flatwoods, on his way to attack Wise and Floyd, or either of them who might be in the vicinity of Summerville or Gauley's Bridge. He started from Clarksburg (his headquarters) upon this expedition, leaving an ample force to protect the Cheat Mountain pass, in Lee's front.

By this time he has doubtless joined Gen. Cox, and the thus increased Union force is probably up with the enemy, if the latter has not executed another of Wise's favorite and famous "thorough bred" movements (to the rear.)

SICK AND WOUNDED IN WASHINGTON.—The Star, of Wednesday evening, has a report of the sick and wounded in the hospitals on the 30th ult., as follows:

General Hospital	124
Seminary "	183
Union "	183
Columbia College Hospital	256
Alexandria "	135
Kalorama "	24
Total	905

A Dutchman was narrating his narrow escape from drowning, when thirteen of his companions were lost by the upsetting of a boat, and he alone was saved.—"And how did you escape?" asked one of his hearers. "I tid not co in ter tam pote,' was the placid reply,

The imports into the city of New York for the year, up to August 24, was about sixty-nine millions less than same time last year. For the balance of the year the reduction will be about sixty-nine millions more. So much for the loss of the Southern trade.

Census of Charleston.

The Charleston (S. C.) Mercury, of the 3d, has the subjoined carefully compiled estimate of the population of that city, just completed:

STATEMENT.

Whites	26,859
Slaves	17,535
Free persons	3,766
Total	48,160

The Washington Star has this notice of one of Gen. Butler's fleet:

The gunboat R. B. Forbes, of Boston, after having run ashore in leaving Boston harbor, firing into an American vessel after having seen her papers, and again grounding near Cape Charles, has at length reached Old Point in tow of three propellers. It is alleged that she had drunken officers in command.

We learn that a Deputy Marshal has been appointed in this county, to prevent recruiting for the Confederate service.—We wonder if the valiant Marshal has power to arrest those who may give aid and comfort to the "rebels," to supend the writ of habeas corpus, to suppress those newspapers opposed to the prosecution of the present unholy war, those who have declared they will not pay the war tax. If so, he will have his hands full.—[Maysville Express.

OUTRAGES AT OUR OWN DOORS.—A party of Lincolnites, a few nights since, proceeded to the premises of a State Rights man living near the Lewis county line, tore down his wheat-stacks, scattering the wheat over the field, cut down a large quantity of green corn, and served on him a written notice to leave before a certain time.—Maysville Express.

Louisville Gold Pen Manufactory Main Street, four doors below Third.

Reign of Terror—Military Murders in St. Louis.

We learn from passengers who left St. Louis by rail Thursday, that two citizens had been ruthlessly murdered, shot in cold blood, by order of the military dictator, Gen. Fremont. Their offense, if any, was not known, and we cannot find a word about it in the St. Louis papers, excepting the following from the Republican:

We learn from Franklin county, that numerous arrests have been made, under Gen. Fremont's proclamation, of citizens found with arms in their hands, arrayed against the United States Government, and that twenty of them will be brought to this city to-morrow, to be tried by the Military Commission now in session. Notice has also been given, in cases of suspected disloyalty, that their property will be confiscated.

MILITARY ITEMS—ARRESTS.

Wm. H. Nelson was arrested on Wednesday evening, on suspicion of having important information for the enemy. He states that his home is in Knox county, Arkansas, and that he was on his way there.

John M. Dowley, Robert Miner (a black boy) and Henry Lewis, were arrested on Wednesday evening, and are now confined in the prison. John Lorentz, a member of Sigel's regiment, and Charles Dailey, of the First Missouri, were arrested Thursday forenoon and confined in the prison.

Robert Clark, a steamboat pilot, has been sent to headquarters.

J. C. Edwards, formerly President of the North Missouri railroad, Patrick Berry and Chas. Deibeck, were arrested yesterday afternoon and locked up in the military prison.

Thos. Wilcox, J. Golden, Thos. Roach and Tim. Howard, were transferred from the prison to the arsenal.

Capt. Friberger's artillery company, of six pieces and numbering 136 men, arrived last evening from Indianapolis.

The Lincoln contractors for munitions, stores, mules, horses; the Lincoln Colonels, the Lincoln recruiting officers, the Lincoln editors and the Wide-Awakes, are rampant for the prosecution of the war, and all cry out, "Go in boys, and protect your flag, sustain your Government, kill and exterminate the traitors," &c., but precious few of the pack say "Follow me." By the clap trap cries of these interested parties, a host of good and patriotic men all over the North flew to arms to save the capital, &c.—the three months volunteers. They have gone home, and it has been hard work ever since to get good men in their places to serve three years. The abuses of the foreign element, too, by the leaders is another drawback, exciting, as it does, severe comments, especially by the Canada papers, and the Montreal Advertiser copies the following:

"SHOOT THEM DOWN."

General McClellan's order to shoot down every Scotchman of the 79th Regiment who objects to ill treatment, or dares to remonstrate against being transferred to General Sickles' Brigade, may accomplish more than its author dreamed of when he issued it. Taken in conjunction with other circumstances affecting regiments of foreigners now in the service of the States, it proves the folly of any man, not being a native American, in participating in the conflict. North and South are alike in this regard. They are willing that the fighting shall be done by foreign-born folk, and they evince a strong desire themselves to keep out of it as much as possible; but what thanks will the foreigners receive in the end? Think you that they are cared for except as stop-gaps, who may be shot down without being missed? General Banks gave an anticipatory answer some time ago. General McClellan gives his now. And we hope that Scotchmen, Irishmen and Englishmen will take note in time. Let them leave the Americans to do their own fighting, and the war will come to an end comparatively soon.—[Toronto Leader.

Letter from Thos. H. Hays, Esq., to Capt. J. G. Gorsuch.

ELIZABETHTOWN, KY., Sept. 6, 1861.

CAPT. GORSUCH—*Sir:* Some ten days ago I received a letter from you, telling me that you designed going into camp at or near this place, and wished to know whether the citizens of our town and vicinity would furnish you with provision until the State authorities would do the same; also that you had about twenty-three guns more than you had men, and asking me about the prospect of getting that number of men here to fill up your company. I unfortunately tore the letter up yesterday, but Col. Ben. Hardin Helm and Capt. Cofer read the letter, and recollect the substance of it.

If this is of any importance, let us know.

Yours, truly, THOS. H. HAYS.

Trouble Brewing.

"Ion," correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing under date of August 29th, says:

"Advice from Europe, from good private sources, go to show that England and France will drobably soon have enough to do at home, without troubling themselves with American affairs. I have just read a letter from an intelligent American to friends in this city, giving an account of the really hostile attitude which England and France hold toward eachother, and the extent of their warlike preparations. That a great conflict will soon take place in Europe, in which England and France will be antagonists, the writer believes to be certain."

Adams Express and Arms West.

Adams Express Company yesterday forwarded through this city from the East four car loads of enfield rifles, consigned to Gen. Fremont at St. Louis. This consignment make an aggregate of *ninety-five* car loads of war *material* passed through this city by this enterprising Company since Gen. Fremont took command of the Department of the West for the use of his army.—[O. S. State Journal Saturday.

THE SECOND ADVENT.—The Second Adventists, a sect who believe in the proximity of the Second Advent of the Saviour, are now holding a camp meeting at Wilbraham, Mass. It is stated that the number in the United States and Canada identified with this sect is about 160,000, and about 650 preachers; most of them adopt the doctrines of Miller, believing in the personal reign of Christ on the earth.

MORE SOUTHERN TRADE VIA BRITISH PROVINCES.—The British steamer Eastern State, which arrived at Boston, on Friday morning from Halifax, brought eight hundred and three casks of spirits turpentine. This article is now selling in Boston at $1 50 per gallon. The old price before the Southern revolution was about 40 cents per gallon.

A steamboatman from St. Louis, arriving yesterday morning, informs us that the Government is building four propellers and forty flats, of solid timber, each sixty feet long and twenty-five feet wide, to be used in the contemplated Southern expedition.—[Cin. Enq.

SHOE PEGS FOR EUROPE.—Among the shipments last week from Boston to foreign ports were three hundred and eighty-three barrels shoe-pegs to Liverpool. These are doubtless destined for the continent of Europe, where large quantities are used in the manufacture of toys.

RISE IN BLUE WOOLEN RAGS.—We understand that since the great demand for army clothing, blue woolen rags have gone up from five to twenty-five cents per pound. Shoddy, which is used so extensively in army clothes, is made from woolen rags.—[Boston Commercial Bulletin.

LETTER FROM FRANKFORT.

Gen. Anderson in Frankfort—He is Serenaded—The Affairs in Southern Kentucky—Committee of Investigation Appointed—Chairmen of Committees—A Falsehood—The Stars and Stripes—Sound Resolutions.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

STATE CAPITOL, FRANKFORT, KY., Sept. 7, '61.

Editors Louisville Courier: Well, gentlemen, General Anderson, the renowned Major, is really among us. There is no doubt about the matter, for I have certainly seen him with my own eyes (accidentally, however,) and have heard him with my own ears. The General may not feel flattered in thus coming in contact with as good a *Rebel* as I am; and if he doesn't, I can respectfully assure him that I would just as soon have met with General Beauregard, or any other hero in the South.—The people may now know that the Commander of the Military Departments of Kentucky and Tennessee is at the Capitol of the State. He arrived here with his brother, Larz Anderson, on yesterday, and took quarters at the Capitol Hotel. Many of his friends called to see him during the day. A large number of distinguished gentlemen dined with the Governor, whither he was invited, but was compelled to decline on account of ill health, as I understand. At night, many of the Shriekers were introduced to him in the parlors, and later in the evening he was serenaded, and in reply to the compliment, he said "he would not attempt a speech. They doubtless supposed that because he was a Kentuckian, that, therefore, he was a speaker. But he was taken away from here too early to be able to do anything like that." The General may defend a fort, but it is plain he can't make speech.

In personal appearance he is anything but commanding, being about five feet six, and weighing about 130 avoirdupois. His features are rather sharp, with a slightly hooked nose, and a light blue eye. His head is inclined to be a little bald, and his hair is besprinkled with a tinge of gray. He is about 56 years of age. His manners are polished, and his conversation is plain and forcible. He is a conservative man in his feelings, liberal in his views, doubtlessly opposed to *coercion*, and the least objectionable to the South of all of the officers in Lincoln's army. His visit here is purely private and social, and unconnected altogether with military affairs.

In the Senate this morning the telegraphic intelligence, to the effect that Paducah, Ky., had been captured and occupied by Northern troops from Cairo, under Gen. Grant, seemed to create some excitement. Mr. Cissell offered a resolution, appointing a committee of two Senators, whose duty it should be to proceed forthwith to Southern Kentucky, and if need be Tennessee, and obtain all possible information in regard to the occupation of that part of the State by either Federal or Confederate troops. The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Johnson, Read, and T. F. Marshall were appointed. These gentlemen will leave on their mission this afternoon.

There being no business of importance before the Senate, it adjourned at an early hour.

Senator Powell was in the chamber this morning in familiar conversation with his many friends.

A strong contrast forces itself upon my mind. At the called session of the Legislature of January last, the Speaker of the Senate, Col. Thos. P. Porter, a true State Rights man, in the organization of the standing committees, assigned to the Union party the position of chairmen of *twelve* out of twenty-four standing committees. Thus on the Court of Appeals, Read; on Circuit Courts, Whitaker; on Religion, Wait; on Internal Improvements, Taylor; on Finance, De Haven; on Education, Barrick; on the Sinking Fund, Brown; on Federal Relations, Prall; on Executive Affairs, Walton; on Revised Statutes, Fisk; on Enrollments, Gillis, and on the Library, Alexander;—and at the called session in May last, the same Speaker, in again organizing the committees, assigned to the Union party the chairmanship of twelve of the committees, to-wit: on the Court of Appeals, Read; on Circuit Courts, Whitaker; on Religion, Wait; on Internal Improvements, Taylor; on Finance, De Haven; on Military Affairs, Andrews; on the Sinking Fund, Bruner; on Federal Affairs, Prall; on Executive Affairs, Walton; on Revised Statutes, Fisk; on Enrollments, Gilliss, and on the Library, Alexander.

This was liberal and just. Our present Speaker, Mr. FISK, with *peculiar magnanimity*, in the organization of the Standing Committees, has given to the State Rights party the chairmanship of one committee, to-wit: *On the Library*, Jenkins.

Mr. Speaker FISK may think that a State Rights Senator is not worthy of occupying an important position on a Senatorial Committee, and if so, he has less liberality about him than the Black Republican Speakers at Washington. Further comment is unnecessary.

In the House to-day, Gov. KING, of McCracken, read a communication from the Commonwealth, in regard to the cutting off the mails from Paducah, because they had been interfered with by the citizens of that place. He took occasion to say that he was a resident of that city; and that the charges as contained in the papers, were wholly untrue. They had done nothing to justify the Federal Government in cutting off their supplies. The same ridiculous farce about raising a flag upon the Capitol that was enacted by the House last January, was re-enacted to-day. Mr. Sparks, of Henry, desirous of immortality, offered a resolution directing the United States flag to be placed upon the building, and supported it by a characteristic speech, interspersed with considerable highfalutin oratory. I am told it provoked considerable merriment in the House. The resolution was the cause of much spread-eagle speechifying, worthy of the days when I was a school boy, and I was finally adopted by a vote of ays 77, noes 20. It is strange enough that a *talented* body of men, at a time when our soil is being overrun by both Northern and Southern armies, should waste their time in such childish employments. Men stumble over Government and Constitutions to get a speech or sight at a flag, a mere piece of bunting, that is important to save the country from the destruction that threatens it. This will be the third flag that has been raised since last January, and it appears now that we will be called upon to run up a flag as often as Mr. Lincoln's minions require men to take the oath. Really what is the country coming to?

Gen. Desha offered a resolution directing the flag of Kentucky to be placed alongside of that of the United States, which was debated at length, and finally referred to the Federal Committee—equivalent to a death by an underhanded process. Thus it will be seen that the flag of Kentucky is not good enough for these patriotic gentlemen.

Wash. Ewing, of Logan, offered a good sound set of resolutions, which were referred. Some other local business was transacted, of no importance, and then the House adjourned until Monday.

The Unionists continue to hold a caucus nightly, and are in great trouble about fixing up their plan of action for the future. I have positive, as well as reliable information, that their meeting on Thursday night was characterized by a violent and stormy debate. A large portion of them were precipitating the State into war, while Gen. Anderson was here. Senator Robinson, backed up by Senator T. F. Marshall, and many others, made a long speech, insisting that such policy would never do, and counseled more moderation and prudence. They have a very considerable number of men in their ranks who are strongly opposed to the Lincoln camps. Among these are Senators Robinson, Marshall, and others, and many again are opposed to the war tax. In this connection I ought to mention the fact that on the motion to print, on yesterday, the memorial from Carroll county, which was debated at length, Senators Fisk, Prall, Marshall, DeHaven, and Read voted for the printing. It was on an effort to suppress the printing of a State Rights petition. These are encouraging signs that allow me to indulge the hope that something yet may be done to preserve neutrality.

Yours, truly, MARSHALL.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

The Lexington Races—Fine Field of Horses—Agricultural Association.

PHOENIX HOTEL, LEXINGTON, KY, Sept. 6.

Editors Louisville Courier: There are a great many strangers here, drawn hither by the double attractions offered next week by the extra meeting of the association over the race course, and the meeting of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association. [illegible] latter I learn that quite a number of entries have been made in the [illegible] departments, and the contests will be quite spirited for the ribbons.

In the sporting line, better times were never promised, if one can judge from the number of horses in training. I send you a list of the horses present:

Capt. A. Buford has a fine Sovereign filly, three years old; also, a fine Lexington filly, three years old. Messrs. Eagle & Co.'s stable are, Kansas, a fine Oliver filly, and Jack the Barber; Capt. Moore has Idlewild, Mollie Jackson, Laura Farris, Edwin Booth, by Brown Dick, and two two year olds; Mr. Ford has four Sovereigns; James Sby has a three year old Lexington and one three year old Scythian; Mr. Bohannon has one two year old Lexington, one three year old Sovereign, and one four year old Vincent Nolte; Messrs. Chinn and Roydon have five; three two year olds by Lexington, one three year old by Sovereign, and Mamorna by Sovereign; Col. Campbell has five; among which are Joe Stoner and a three year old by Scythian, one five year old by Glencoe, one three year old by Oliver, and one four year old by Wagner; Mr. A. Keene Richards has two imported three year olds; one by Stockwell, the other by Rifleman; Col. F. G. Murphy has five; one three year old by Colonel, one three year old by Sovereign, and one four year old by Vandal; Lee Paul has four; one three year old by Yorkshire, one two year old by Vandal, one three year old by Sovereign, and one three year old Arab colt; Colonel John Hunter has two, a four year old by Glencoe and a three year old by Sovereign. H. B. Foley has Lightning and Bettie Ward, both by Lexington. He has also a three year old Sovereign. John Harper has two two year olds. R. A. Alexander has two colts, one three years old, by Lexington, and one by Sovereign. Jno. M. Clay has, on his farm near his this place, six horses in training, among others, Austerlitz, an imported colt, three years old, by Flatcatcher; one three year old full brother to Austerlitz, and one three year old by Star Davis. Mr. Bradley has four, two Vandals, one Lexington, and one Arab colt. Mr. James R. Duke has three, one three year old, by Glencoe, and two three year olds by Vandal.

By reference to the above list you will see that the present meeting has called together some of the very best men and horses in the State, the latter numbering sixty-five, and I rejoice to say that among all the turf-men here, so far as I can learn, all are for the glorious principles of Southern Rights.

There are 20 entries for the race to-morrow, but only five will start, as follows: John Hunter's three year old, by Sovereign. Wingate and Eagle, b. f. Kansas, by Oliver. A. K. Richards,' Imported b. c. Hillsborough, by by Stockwall. Dr. W. B. Wood, b. f. by imp. Sovereign. John Campbell, c. f, by Wagner.

Fine sport and a good time is looked for. Let me say to the lovers of the turf, take the morning train for this place, and register at the Phoenix. More anon.

"A LOOKER ON IN VIENNA."

Delegates from Louisville to the Frankfort Convention.

At a meeting held by the State Rights party of the city of Louisville, at Concert Hall, Saturday night, September 7th, the following gentlemen were selected by the committee to attend a State Rights Convention to be held in Frankfort, Tuesday, September 10th:

A. A. Gordon, John Bell, Geo. W. Anderson, J. Lithgow, Samuel Casseday, A. L. Shotwell, W. Inman, H. W. Bruce, J. A. Penton, John Joyes, A. O. Brannin, Sanford Duncan, Thomas Joyes, Charles Miller, Joseph Gill sr, T. N. Easten, Dr. Bullitt, John Scarferter, Wm. Knott, Dr. Johnson, H. F. Simrall, O. H. Stratton, A. E. Moss, W. E. Snoddy, J. F. Gamble, Henry Spalding, Jesse K. Bell, Jeff. Brown, T. L. Jefferson, V. Overall, G. W. Robertson, Col. R R O'Hara, F. S. J. Ronald, Rich'd Ronald, J. G. Dodge, Dr. W. T. Leahman, Dr. John Goodman, G. T. May, Ben. J. Adams, Thomas J. Martin, Thomas H. Hunt, Richard Atkinson, W. H. Stokes, R. D. Anderson, Owen Thomas, Wm. Arbegust, Joseph Chamberlin, Dr. Keller, Jas. Ganlt, C. McMoran, Jas. Peterson, Alex. Gilmore, Wm. Musselman, N. L. Montgomery, Wm. Brown, Henry Davidson, Wm. Jarvis, Dr. Forsythe, Phil. T. German, John Pearce, D. Minett, William F. Knott, D. H. Davis, James Trabue, John G. Jack, Harry I. Spotts, C. L. S. Matthews, Captain J. Rudd, Bushrod Williams, John Barbee, Eugene Underwood, Dr. M. Thum, Captain Benson Ormsby, Col. McCraw, Maj. Robert McKee, Henry Lyons, J. H. Colson, John Millett, E. Bustard, John Cornwall, C. Q. Armstrong, George Welby, Warren Mitchell, J. M. Robinson, H. A. Hughes, J. H. Bland, E. K. Onsley, T. E. C. Brinley, John Watson, James White, E. F. Wade, Dr. Gale, Dr. S. H Garvin, Dr. S. W. Powell, J. Cooper, Edmund Taylor, H. C. Trigg, Dr. Matt. Pyles, Edwin Morris, Thomas B. Nash, W. H. Crutcher, T. M. Hicks, J. T. S. Brown, B. Trigg, J. T. Norwood, M. B. Fielding, Richard S. Herr, J. J. Porter, J. H. Talbott, F. C. Wellman, Sm. Meddis, and all other loyal citizens who choose to attend.

THE OYSTER SEASON.—Under the revised ordinance of the city, the prohibition against bringing oysters in the shell to the city expired on Sunday last, but the prospect for the fall trade is gloomy. The principal sources of supply on the Virginia shores are entirely cut off, so that the whole dependence must be on the Maryland beds. The mouths of the Pocomoke, Monokin, Wicomico, and Nanticoke, together with Fishing bay, are the best deposits of oysters, but are not equal in flavor to those of the Virginia rivers, while they are inferior in size. The upper tributaries of the Chesapeake also afford large quantities, the principal of which are the Little Choptank and Miles rivers, but they are inferior in flavor and size. The supply now promises to be equal to the demand, the whole trade with the South having been cut off, and the transportation to the West so uncertain as to destroy the oysters by detention. Heretofore this trade has given employment to some six thousand persons, and to about four hundred vessels, while the annual receipts of the trade was upwards of one and a half millions of dollars. It is now estimated that the business will fall off more than fifty per cent., and an equal per centage of persons and vessels will be left without their usual employments. The great bulk of the trade heretofore done by Baltimore will find its way from Philadelphia and other Northern cities, which thus far have enjoyed only a comparatively meagre portion of the business.—[Balt. Sun.

MORE RIFLED CANNON.—Messrs. Nobles, Bros. & Co., shipped four more of their splendid rifled cannon to Richmond on Saturday last. This makes a full battery they have shipped. They have a number already cast, which they are rapidly finishing up. They are also making a new patent breech-loading brass gun, which, it is said, will be effective about—well, a greater distance than we believe it will. We, however, believe that the idea is good, and that it will prove an effective arm.

Since the above was put in type, we learn they shipped four more yesterday, and will ship two more to-day, making three full batteries.—[Rome (Georgia) Courier, 27th.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

The Western Virginia Campaign—Position of Col. Rust's Arkansas Regiment—The Federals Won't Fight.

HEADQUARTERS BLACKBURN GUARDS, CAMP BARTOW, Aug. 26, 1861.

Editors Louisville Courier: Once again the huge war spirit within me having, to some extent, given away to the old penchant for the pen, I find my inclination to address you a short letter irresistible. I herewith send as much news, &c., of this seat of war in Virginia as is expedient to communicate. We have —— regiments—10,000 men—here at the junction of the main turnpike road, leading northwest from Staunton, and the Huntersville branch, on the south bank of the gurgling little rivulet, Greenbriar, Pocahontas county, on the desolated farm of Mr. Yeager, and in sight of the yet standing towers of the broken bridge, where Col. Scott made a determined stand against a greatly superior advancing column of the enemy and successfully covered the ending of the great retreat of our forces, of a distance of over 200 miles. This spot and this river (a medium size of Kentucky creek) are destined to occupy more than a page of the unfinished history of the calamitous events of 1861. Babbling infants, that now repose upon their mother's bosom, unconscious of danger, as she bears her treasure unattended through these mountain wilds to a point of more security, will, in after years, shudder at the murderous death of a father, a brother, the fate of a sister, and the almost superhuman exertions of a mother to snatch from the blood thirsty Vandals of the North as much as she did. The pen of the historian may clothe these scenes in adequate language, the pencil of a tragic artist may portray them, but he who writes or paints these scenes *truly* will not have seen them in their soul-piercing colors, when the wife and child in mute terror beheld the body of a husband and father dangling lifeless from a limb in the yard of the old homestead, or when the chilling blood of a half-dead, mangled corpse runs freezing through every vein to find himself surviving, even for a moment, the others of his heretofore happy household, who have fallen indiscriminately from an outside volley of musketry. Such hellish acts by men are unaccountable, indescribable. A blush would mantle the cheek of devils and fiends to perpetrate them, and yet *men*, our *brothers*, fighting for the perpetuity of a *Union* that they know exists no longer, do these things openly and are sanctioned by *Kentuckians*. Stately old mansions are leveled to the ground—valuable stock, favorite horses, and the fatted calf are driven off to fill the pens and the gluttonous maws of these hellish scullions of the North, sent into our midst for *pay, plunder*, and to out-do minions of darkness in crime, under the guise of a *national good;* and no voice from proud old Kentucky arises above the whirlwind of factions to condemn it. Has it at last come to this? Are there no more patriots in our old State whose polished blades will leap from their scabbards to resist wrong and oppression? Has the proud prestige of her former glory been renounced? Does she obey the scurrilous dictates of tyranny, and, as a servile menial, resign whatever of splendor and magnificence her stalwart sons achieved on other battle fields? Will she be kind enough to Abraham to treat as traitors and rebels (should they return) her sons, who now serve their God and country on the blood-stained fields of our mother State? If yes, thank God, we have renounced her—owe allegiance to no State whose sullen flag floats at half mast, and whose sons, like dogs, wear collars with the name of their master plainly stamped, that he who runs may read intelligibly—LINCOLN.

Brigadier General H. P. Johnston is in command here, and Gen. Lee is only one day's march distant, at Huntersville. Cheat Mountain, the only strong-hold of the enemy within a reasonable distance of us, looms up plainly before us. They have been driven from the valleys, and are now at bey on one of the loftiest of the Alleghany peaks (Cheat Mountain.) Their scouts and pickets have been repeatedly driven from their posts; and our Colonel, (A. Rust) a lion-hearted, huge specimen of Rackensack, has ventured with his regiment of "Bear Hunters" (1,200 strong) to within a half mile of their main camp. We have "dared them out"—have *almost* singly run the gauntlet of their pickets—have given them every provocation, and yet they show no fight. Never mind, though, a day of reckoning is coming on. The day is not far distant when an echo to the clarion notes of victory at Manassas will reverberate through these mountain valleys. Expect it ere long; expect also a "tiger" report of your friends, the Blackburn Guards.

The boys are all well. The health of the general command is excellent.

Yours, ORDERLY.

We take great pleasure in copying the following from the columns of the New Orleans Crescent, of the 20th of March last, attesting as it does the high character of the evidence in favor of Dr. Hunter's treatment. The Doctor has intimated his intention of returning to New York on the 12th inst. He can be consulted at the Louisville Hotel until then:

The annexed letter from a highly respectable gentleman of New Orleans, himself a graduate of medicine, furnishes ample testimony of the extraordinary efficacy of the treatment pursued by Dr. Hunter in pulmonary diseases:

DR. HUNTER'S TREATMENT.

No. 91 RAMPART STREET, NEW ORLEANS, February 16, 1861.

To the Editor of the Picayune—Sir: I consider it my duty to communicate to the public some facts on a subject which I deem of the greatest importance.

Six years ago, when I was practicing my profession in New York, my lungs became affected with frequent colds—there was constant irritation and debility, which acted on my general system so much that my appetite and general strength failed, and I was rapidly sinking into a condition from which I knew too well the ordinary practice of medicine could never extricate me.

Dr. Robert Hunter, who is now in the city, was then actively discussing his views on the proper treatment of all affections of the respiratory organs, and I was so fully impressed with their scientific correctness, that I went at once to consult him in my own case. He examined me thoroughly, and after making a careful diagnosis of my case, prescribed for me such medicines as he wished me to inhale through the admirable instrument he has contrived.

I followed Dr. Hunter's advice strictly, and in the course of a month I was rewarded by finding the irritation of my lungs allayed, and a strength and tone imparted to them which they had not before. I still continued for several months, however, to inhale his prescriptions and found continued improvement and strength as the result. The obstructions in my lungs being thus removed, the blood became vitalized, my appetite increased, and my general health became perfect.

Although it is now six years since I had the happiness of making Dr. Hunter's acquaintance, I feel that my present excellent health is mainly due to his scientific treatment, and this conviction I most cheerfully volunteer a statement of the facts, as they may prove useful to others. As a medical man, I have no hesitation in pronouncing Dr. Hunter's practice the only rational and successful method of reaching the lungs. And having myself experienced its happy effects, I would recommend it to all who are in any manner suffering in the organs of respiration.

A. FOLLIN, M. D.

FIRST CONGRESS OF THE Confederate States of America.

(CALLED SESSION.)

Congress assembled yesterday at 12, M., in obedience to a proclamation of President Davis, issued September 2d, 1861, convening said body for the purpose of taking action on a bill empowering the President to make appointments in the Army and Navy, which had failed to be reported to him during the late session.

Hon. HOWELL COBB in the chair.

The following message from the President was reported to Congress by Mr. Joslyn, his private secretary:

GENTLEMEN OF CONGRESS—The bill important to the public service, being one to continue in office persons who had been appointed and nominated and whose nominations had not been acted upon, was, as I learned after your adjournment on the 31st ultimo, engrossed for my signature, but by some accident was not delivered to me, and thus failed to become a law; wherefore it has become necessary to convene you.

You may either make the provisions contemplated, or, by acting upon the nominations, or otherwise as in your judgment may seem best, relieve the Government of the embarrassment to which otherwise it must be subjected.

Mr. Miles introduced a bill to authorize the President to continue the appointments already made by him in the military and naval service during the recess of Congress or at the last and the present sessions, and submit them to Congress at its next session.

The bill was read three several times, and passed unanimously.

Mr. Reagan, on leave, introduced a bill supplemental and amendatory of a bill in relation to the payment of postage, which was passed.

[The bill modifies the original act so as to require each newspaper or periodical sent through the mail or over the post roads to be indorsed by the postmaster of the office nearest the place from which they are sent, as prepaid, instead of the "package."]

The above bills being reported as signed by the President,

On motion of Mr. Waul, Congress adjourned to meet on the third Monday in November, unless sooner called together.—[Richmond Enq., Sept. 4.

[Reported Expressly for the Louisville Courier.]

POLICE COURT.

GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, JUDGE.

SATURDAY, Sept. 7.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—Laura Sheridan was found by the officer on the street corner, very drunk and making a great noise. She had a crowd of men and boys gathered around her. She was let off on a promise that she would cross the river.

ASSAULT.—Richard Hall was arrested, charged with assaulting Mr. Gannon. Bail in $50 to answer an indictment.

DRUNK.—Andrew Burger, a man with his shirt half torn off, and all covered with blood, was arrested, charged with being drunk and disorderly. Bail in $100 for two months.

Mary Haydon was arrested, charged with being drunk and disorderly. Last night after 12 o'clock she was found walking up and down the street, screaming murder. Bail in $100 for two months.

STEALING.—John Riley was arrested, charged with breaking open the money drawer of Wollenwibber and stealing therefrom $1 60, a pistol, and a box of cigars. The party not being ready for trial, the case was continued until Monday morning, and the party was remanded to jail.

CROSS WARRANTS.—John Schuler took out a peace warrant against John Doll, and to get a swear, Doll took out a warrant against Schuler. Own bond of each in $200 for one year.

STABBING.—John Schwip was arrested charged with stabbing H. Hubner with intent to kill. The facts as elicited in the examination were the same as published in the Courier at the time. Bail in $400 to answer at the Circuit Court, in default of which he was remanded to jail.

MISAPPLYING PUBLIC PROPERTY.—James G. Gorsuch was arrested charged with misapplying public property—the guns belonging to the Armstrong Guards, a company belonging to the Second Regiment Kentucky State Guard. It is alledged that Mr Gorsuch left this city with the guns, with the intention of carrying them to the Southern Confederacy.

Some forty witnesses were called, but before they were sworn Judge Joyes moved to quash the whole proceedings on account of this court not having jurisdiction over the case, he arguing that it properly belonged to a Court Martial of the State Guard.

The motion was argued at some length by the counsel on both side, when the motion was overruled and the witnesses for the prosecution were sworn.

The defendant waived an examination and gave bail in $800 to answer at the Circuit Court.

FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—F. Felix, whose case was continued from the other day, was brought into Court to answer the charge of being a fugitive from justice.—The case was under trial when we left.

Reported Fight at Shelbina—The Second Kansas Regiment Surrender to Martin Green's Force.

We learn from a gentleman who arrived this morning from North Missouri, that a fight took place at Shelbina, in Shelby county, on the line of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, between the Second Kansas regiment and 2,500 men under command of Martin Green. The Kansas regiment left this city several days ago to return home to be mustered out of service. They stopped at Shelbina in order to take charge of a train of cars for St. Joseph, and soon after, the town was surrounded by Green's men, and a severe fight ensued. The news was being sent by telegraph to a station this side of Shelbina, and the above details had been given, when the telegraph wire was cut and no further news could be obtained.

P. S.—Since the above was written we learn that the Kansas troops were compelled to surrender.—[St. Louis Republican, Sept. 5.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A serious accident occurred on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, west of Abingdon on Sunday night. Two trains loaded with soldiers were coming in this direction, and the first train of eight cars had nearly reached the summit of grade, when the coupling broke, and five of the cars becoming detached from the others, which adhered to the engine, went dashing back down the grade. The conductor and brakeman being on the foremost cars, there was nobody to check the retrograde movement, which continued until the detached cars came into collision with the train in the rear, which happened to be descending a grade facing that at which the first cars broke away.

Both trains were loaded with soldiers—the remainder of the Polish Brigade—some of whom were killed and wounded, though the extent of the damage could not be learned last night. The accident seems to have been one against which no foresight could provide, and the locality the very worst for such a collision, as the two grades facing each other increased the velocity of the trains coming together.

P. S.—We have been informed since writing the above, that two of the wounded men have died. The others are reported but slightly injured.—[Lynchburg Virginian, 3d inst.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR GEN. FREMONT.—We hear that $700,000 in Treasury notes, mostly small denominations, were sent out last Friday to Gen. Fremont. The Government is determined to give him all the authority and sinews of war he asks for, and the country may look for one of the most brilliant campaigns in that quarter ever known.—[Phila. Enq.

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LOUISVILLE.

MONDAY MORNING......SEPTEMBER 9.

The War is On Us.

All that we have feared, and against which we have warned our people, seems to be upon us. The war is being transferred to our soil. The attempt to force Kentucky to pour out her blood and treasure in behalf of the usurpations and despotism of Abraham Lincoln is being made. Step by step, each advance being marked by falsehood and covered up from the people beneath fair and treacherous promises, the Administration have moved on in their plans to force Kentucky into the contest against the South and the constitutional rights of the people and in behalf of the forsworn, faithless, and despotic Government of which they are the head. Aided in every move by recreant Kentuckians—men false to themselves and to freedom, men faithless to their obligations to their fellow citizens and to their solemn and public pledges to the people, men who have pocketed or are pocketing the price of their treason, the miserable ARNOLDS of the day—this Administration, more perfidious than any with which any people on the face of the earth were ever cursed, have sought to array the freemen of Kentucky against the brave and loyal and free people of the South, with whom their interests and sympathies and geographical position unite them in indissoluble bonds, and even to inaugurate civil war on our own soil, to the end that their atrocious designs against the Republic might be made successful, and a despotism more ruthless and intolerable than any in the Old World established on the ruins of the constitutional system of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON.

Kentucky protested and protests against the war. She was opposed to its inauguration. She is opposed to its prosecution. She refused to furnish men in obedience to the call of the President. She has refused to give one dollar to continue it. Her people will give neither blood nor treasure to subjugate their Southern brethren and fasten upon themselves the yoke of tyranny.

Kentucky assumed a neutral position.—She declared she would take no part in a war which she had no part in inaugurating, and to which she was opposed—she would not imbrue her hands in the blood of brave men, fighting only for the inalienable and indefeasable right of self-government. Her people, with singular unanimity, approved that position. They said to both parties, "Let us alone. We will not espouse the cause of either. We will stand as a break-water against the North and against the South. And when the time comes, we will mediate between the belligerents and endeavor to restore peace to the country."

The Confederate States respected her position. The authorities of Tennessee, and the authorities of the Confederate States, pledged themselves to respect the neutrality of Kentucky while she would maintain it.—They have done it. In two or three cases, Southern men acting without authority may have violated the strict neutrality of Kentucky; but such acts have been in every instance promptly disavowed by the Southern authorities, who have signified their willingness to make amends for any injuries we may have suffered from such lawless raids. *The Confederate States, and all of them, have respected our neutrality.*

But our neutrality did not suit the despotism at Washington. They wanted to put Kentucky under their heel. They wanted her as a province in the empire they are seeking to establish, that rich tribute wrung from her hardy yeomanry might contribute to the support of their corrupt and profligate court. They determined to force our people to take up arms and help put the manacles on their own limbs. They determined to compel the sons of freemen, the descendants of heroes, to rally around the blood-stained banner of usurpation, and fight against the Constitution and their own rights under it. They refused to respect our neutrality, which they regard as a protest against their lawless encroachments. They have violated it in sundry raids into the counties in the first Congressional district. They have violated it in the arrest, without warrant, by armed men, of our citizens in the vicinity of Cairo. They have violated it in the unlawful introduction of arms into the State. They have violated it in openly recruiting soldiers in our limits. They have violated it in closing the channels of our commerce. They have violated it in laying an embargo on our trade. They have violated it in destroying the commerce of the State. They have violated it in virtually taking possession of public works in which our people and the State are deeply interested. They have violated it in sending among us officers to search the trunks and persons of travelers over her roads. They have violated it in seizing in her limits, and unlawfully confiscating, the property of her citizens. They violated it in taking forcible possession of the steamer W. B. TERRY in the port of Paducah, an act of direct hostility. They have violated it in establishing camps of soldiers sworn into their service in Garrard and Harrison counties. And finally, on the lying pretext that an unauthorized movement of a few Tennessee troops across the line between that State and this was a formidable invasion of Kentucky and a violation of her neutrality, which they had scorned, and spat upon, and contemned, they have occupied one of our largest and most prosperous cities, from which a military commander has issued a proclamation, *a la* Mexicans, and which we may soon expect to see followed by one *a la* Fremont.

They determined in their wicked counsels to force the war in Kentucky. They are now carrying out their plans. The bloody consequences be on their heads.

If the people of the State should rally around their own flag, and unite almost as one man in defense of their rights and liberties, the Administration may curse their own madness and folly. If they who have sown the wind shall reap the whirlwind, the fault is their own.

The people of Kentucky want peace, but it is denied them. They will determine whether they will fight for despotism or freedom; for consolidation and tyranny, or State Rights and independence; for chains and slavery, or for liberty. They have to choose now.

☞ The Thieving Committee at Cincinnati, as we learn by the Enquirer, have a busy time searching trunks and baggage of passengers, male and female, coming to Louisville.

The War Tax.

We take the following from the Journal of Wednesday:

The Secessionists dwell much upon what they call the heavy amount of the tax in question. And yet these are the very men, who, no longer ago than last winter, wanted a tax ten times as heavy levied by the Legislature upon the people of the State, the proceeds to be used by Magoffin & Co. for the arming of their secession friends. Then they spurned the idea that the people of Kentucky couldn't pay a tax, not merely of $800,000, but of six or eight millions.

Can it be possible that the Journal expects the people of Kentucky to be deceived by such sentiments as that. It was proposed last winter to arm the State. The *highest* estimate of cost was six millions. The interest on a loan for that amount would be *three hundred and sixty thousand dollars*, and that is the sum that she would have been taxed. The loan authorized for the war is five hundred millions of dollars. The proportion of that which falls on Kentucky is about one-twentieth—or twenty-five millions of dollars. The interest on that sum is one million and a half of dollars *per annum*, and that is the amount of *annual* tax she must pay, if she pays at all, in the way of interest on the debt *already* created.

Under the management of the Union party, she rejected the plan of arming herself permanently, to be ready for the exigencies that might occur from the terrific storm that was raging. That *might* have cost *six millions*. She is now to be saddled with a debt of *twenty-five millions* to carry on a war, which she abhors. She could not then pay a tax of three hundred and sixty thousand dollars for her own defense. She is now called on to pay one of a million and a half to desolate eleven States that seek to do her no injury, but have manifested uniform friendship for her.

The Journal puts down this annual tax at eight hundred thousand dollars, but this must be in the calculation that the eleven seceded States will pay their share of the loan. We will agree that the people of Kentucky shall pay their share, when the Confederate States pay theirs, and not before. As for passing a law to borrow the money to pay this interest, that would kill the credit of the State. To borrow money to pay interest is a symptom of bankruptcy, in the eyes of any lender, nor would the case be any better, *if it were borrowed because it was feared the people would refuse to pay it.*

No, no, gentlemen, face the music. It is true we have United States Courts and Post-offices among us. But this money is not for them. It is for a war that we detest.

The Journal says the loan law is Constitutional, and every member of the Legislature swears to support the Constitution. We deny most positively, that it is Constitutional, but without arguing that now, we ask, suppose that for this plan a law of Congress were passed to draft the men of Kentucky, would the members of the Legislature co-operate in that? We think not, we guess not, we calculate not.

The Louisville Courier says:

The truth is, Camp Dick Robinson is composed, to a great extent, of recreant Tennesseans, tories who have left the State for the public good.

The sheet that contains the above is published on the bank of the Ohio river. How long will the infamous thing be permitted to reek with pestilent treason?—[Cincinnati Commercial.

Ah, how long *will* it be, before an Administration, the individual members of which are denounced as rogues and plunderers, incompetents, and imbeciles by the Commercial itself, through its viceroys here, will suppress a free press and gag our people, and disregard all those provisions of the Constitution they have sworn to obey and defend which are intended to secure to all citizens the inalienable rights which the Government was instituted to guarantee and protect and maintain? How long *will* it be, before it shall be deemed a crime in a Kentucky newspaper to protest against the grave encroachments of the Executive and against the overthrow of civil and religious freedom, as it now is treated as criminal for papers in Missouri and Maryland and throughout the North to do so? How long *will* it be before an armed mob shall undertake to deprive the people of Kentucky of all knowledge of the momentous events transpiring around them, save that which may reach them through such mediums as the Government shall dictate?

The tread of Northern soldiers now echoes through our streets. The banners around which are rallied the troops of the Usurper gleam before our eyes. The bayonets that are intended to compel submission to authorities that have violated almost every section of the Constitution of the country, are glistening in the light of that sun which in Kentucky has heretofore shone only on freemen. Strains of martial music are borne on every breeze to the ears of the sons of BOONE and SHELBY and SCOTT and DAVIES and CLAY and MCKEE and to its tune keep step the ruthless destroyers of our peace. Why should we hope the rest will not follow here as they have followed the arms of the Administration elsewhere? Why should we expect to be permitted to enjoy any of the privileges of freemen if Kentucky shall be placed under the military domination of LINCOLN which are denied to our countrymen similarly situated in other States?

It is possible that the Courier may not be permitted to be printed many weeks or even many days on "the bank of the Ohio river." But while it is printed, until it shall be suppressed by power, it will fearlessly discharge its duty to the public who have so unmistakably manifested their appreciation of its past course. No taunts nor menaces will deter it from its course. And when it goes down, if fall it must, beneath the ruthless despotism that has crushed out freedom of speech and of the press elsewhere, the rebound of the blow that prostrates it will be more terrible to the tyrant than the stroke will be to us.—The Commercial and those who sympathize and agree with it may live to send up a fiend-like shout over the suppression of the Courier; but we tell them that their fall will be greater than ours. They may enjoy the triumph of power for a brief hour; but we tell them to beware of the reaction, when a betrayed and ruined and starving people shall rise up to visit vengeance on the heads of those who brought such evils on them as few people have suffered. They may revel in their madness now, and sing, and shout, and dance with unnatural joy over the ascendancy of lawlessness and the domination of usurped power; but the poisoned chalice will yet be pressed to their lips, and they will be made to drain its bitter contents to the very dregs. Let them pause even as they triumph, for the evil day is not distant—the signs of the coming storm may now be seen in the suppressed discontent of the Northern people. We shall fall proudly at our post, when fall we must; but a redeemed people will yet crown the risen Courier with their plaudits, as they bury the Commercial and its allies beneath mountains of curses, and pile high on them a load of infamy from which they can never emerge.

What Neutrality Means.

The following remarks, mainly in the language of the author, are condensed from Vattel's "Law of Nations," book 3, chapter VII, which treats of the neutrality and passage of troops through a neutral country; the rights of neutral States; the rights of its citizens in trade and commerce with the belligerent States; contraband; blockade, &c., &c.

Neutral nations in war, are those who take no part in it, remaining common friends to both parties, and not favoring the arms of one to the detriment of the other.

In order rightly to understand this question, we must avoid confounding what is allowable to a nation free from all engagements, with what it may do in a war, if it would be treated *perfectly* neutral. A neutral nation, desirous safely to enjoy the conveniences of that State, is in all things to shew an *exact* impartiality between the parties at war: for should it favor one to the detriment of the other, it cannot complain of being treated by either as an adherent and confederate of his enemy: his neutrality would be a *fraudulent* neutrality, but of which no nation would be the dupe. It is sometimes connived at, for want of ability to resent it; and is often permitted to avoid bringing additional forces upon one's self.

But here we examine what may be done *lawfully*, and not what prudence may dictate according to the conjunctures.

Let us then see wherein this impartiality which a neutral nation is to observe consists.

It *relates* solely to *war*, and includes two articles; not to give any succor when there is no obligation, nor freely to furnish troops, arms, ammunition, or anything of direct use in war. I say to give no succor, and not to give equally, for that a State should at one and the same time succor two States, would be absurd, as, besides, it would be impossible to do it equally. The same things, the like number of troops, the like number of arms, stores, &c., furnished in different circumstances, are no longer equivalent succors.

In whatever does not *relate* to war, a neutral and impartial nation must not refuse to one of the parties, on account of its present quarrel, what it grants to the other.—This does not trespass on its liberty in negotiations, connections, or friendship, its trade, or of governing itself by what is most advantageous to the State. When this reason induces it to preferences in this, of which every one has the free disposal, it only makes use of its right, and is not chargeable with partiality. But to refuse any one of these things to one of the parties purely as being at war with the other, and for favoring the latter, would be departing from an exact neutrality.

* * * * * * * * *

When a war breaks out between two nations, all others, not bound by treaties, are free to remain neuter, and the use of compulsion would be doing them an injury, being a violation of their independence in a very essential point. To themselves alone belongs the cognizance of what reasons may invite them to declare themselves, and * * * * to consider whether it be for the good of the State to concern themselves in this affair, and to embark in the war.

The nation which would secure its tranquility amidst the flames of war, kindling in its neighborhood, cannot take better measures than by concluding treaties with both parties, expressly agreeing with what each may do or require in virtue of the neutrality. This is the method of securing peace, and preventing all chicane and altercation.

Without such treaties it is to be feared disputes will often arise on what neutrality does and does not allow. As to the rules of the natural law of nations, they result from a just combination of the laws of man, with the liberty, the safety, the advantages, the trade, and the rights of neutral nations. It is on this principle that we shall lay down the following rules:

First, whatever a nation does in use of its own rights, and solely with a view to its own good, without partiality, without a design of favoring one power to the prejudice of another, cannot, I say, in general be considered, as contrary to neutrality, and becomes such only upon particular occasions, when it cannot take place without injury to one of the parties, who has then a particular right to oppose it. Thus, the besieger has a right to prohibit access to the place besieged. Exclusively of this kind of cases, the quarrels of another cannot deprive me of the free disposal of my rights in the pursuit of measures which I judge advantageous to my country. Therefore, when it is a custom in a nation, in order for employing and exercising its subjects, to permit levies of troops in favor of a power in whom it is pleased to confide, the enemy of this power cannot call these permission hostilities, unless given for invading his territories, or for the defence of a cause manifestly odious and unjust. He cannot even claim, with any right, that the like should be granted to him, because this people may have reasons to refuse him, which do not hold good with regard to his adversary: and who but this nation shall be judge of its own convenience * * * * If the sovereign or his subjects lend money to my enemy, and refuse it to me * * *, if such preference be not founded on reasons; I may impute it to ill will against me, or to a predilection of my enemy. If the loan be manifestly for enabling the enemy to attack me, this would be concurring in the war against me. Were such troops furnished to my enemy by the State itself, and at its expense, as also the money lent to him without interest, it would be no longer a question whether such succor be incompatible with neutrality.

Farther, it may be affirmed on the same principles, that if a nation trades in arms, timber, ships, military stores, &c., I cannot take it amiss that it sells such thing to my enemy, provided it does not refuse to sell them to me also. It carries on its trade without any design of injuring me, and in continuing it the same as if I was not engaged in war, that nation gives me no cause of complaint. * * * * *

Let us now discuss another point, namely, the trade which neutral nations carry on with my enemy's country. It is certain, as they have no part in my quarrel, they are under no obligation to abandon their trade, that they may avoid furnishing my enemy with the means of making war.—Should they refuse to sell me any of these articles, or by taking measures for transporting great quantities of them to my enemy, with a manifest intention of favoring them, such a partiality would exclude them from the neutrality they enjoyed. But if they only continue their *customary* trade, they do not, therefore, declare themselves against my interest; they only exercise a right which they are under no obligation of sacrificing to me. * * * *

That the commerce of neutral nations may subsist in all the freedom which the laws of war admit, there are rules to be observed:

The first is carefully to distinguish *common* goods, which have no *relation* to war, from those peculiarly subservient to it.—In the trade of the former, neutral nations are to enjoy an entire liberty; the parties at war cannot with any reason deny it, or hinder the importation of such goods into the enemy's country. An attempt to molest or destroy this trade would be a breach of the rights of neutral nations, a flagrant injury to them, necessity being the only reason which can authorize a restriction of their trade and navigation to the ports of the enemy. Commodities particularly used in war, and the importation of which to an enemy is prohibited, are called contraband goods. Such are arms, military and naval stores, timber, horses, and even provisions, in certain junctures, when there are hopes of reducing the enemy by famine.

Hitherto we have considered the commerce of neutral nations with the territories of the enemy in general. There is a particular case where the rights of war extend still farther. All commerce is entirely prohibited with a besieged town. If I lay siege to a place, or only for blockade, I have a right to hinder any one from entering, and to treat as an enemy whoever attempts to enter the place, or carry anything to the besieged without my leave.

A neutral nation continues with the two parties at war in the several relations nature has placed between nations. * * * It is, therefore, equally to allow, as far as the public good will permit, the subjects of the contending parties to, to visit its territories on business, for purchasing provisions, horses, and in general, everything they stand in need of; unless by a treaty of neutrality it has promised to refuse to both parties such commodities as are used in war.

An *innocent* passage is due to all nations with whom a State is at peace; and this duty comprehends troops equally with individuals. But the sovereign of the country is to judge whether this passage be innocent, and it is really difficult for that of an army to be entirely so. * * * * * The passage, therefore, of troops, and especially that of a whole army, being no matter of indifference, he who desires to march his troops through a neutral country is to ask the sovereign's permission. To enter his territory without his consent is a violation of the rights of sovereignty and supreme dominion, by virtue of which this country is not to be disposed of for any use whatever, without his permission, either tacit or expressed. And a tacit permission for the passage of troops is not to be presumed, as the consequences of such a permission may be very detrimental. If the neutral sovereign has good reasons for refusing a passage, he is not obliged to grant it; a passage in this case being no longer innocent.

* * * * The tranquility and common safety of nations, therefore require that each should be master of its own territory, and at liberty to deny any foreign army an entrance, when it has not departed from its natural liberties in this respect, by treaties.

The danger alone of admitting a powerful army into one's country authorizes a denial.

Another fear may also warrant the refusal, namely, that of drawing on its own country the calamities of war. For should he against whom the passage is granted, observe such moderation as not to make use of menaces, that it may be refused, he will also on his part demand the like march to meet his enemy, and thus the neutral country will become the theatre of war. The infinite evils of such a situation are an unexceptionable reason for refusing the passage. In all these cases he who should attempt to force a passage injures the neutral nation, and gives it the greatest cause possible to join the contrary party. To secure prisoners or spoils in a place of safety are acts of war, consequently not to be done in a neutral country: and whoever permitted it would break the neutrality, as favoring one of the parties.

On my enemy's being defeated and too much weakened to escape me, if my neighbor affords him a retreat, allows him time to recover, and watch a favorable opportunity of making a second attack on my territories, this conduct, so pernicious to my safety and interest, would be incompatible with neutrality. Their territories soon become the scene of war: armies march into it, encamp, and fight, as in a country open to all commerce.

Lastly, as an innocent passage can be due only to just causes, so it may be well refused to him who requires it for a war manifestly unjust, as for instance, to invade a country without a reasonable pretence.

☞ In making up a judgment as to where the responsibility for the war in Kentucky rests, let it be distinctly remembered and never forgotten, that our neutral position, having been denounced by LINCOLN as the worst of treason, was first violated by the Administration and its armed friends here, in the seizure and detention of the arms belonging to the State in Newport; in the arrest, without warrant or other legal process of citizens of Kentucky in Ballard county; in the organization and encampment of armies on our soil and within the limits of the Commonwealth; and finally, by the capture on the 21st of last month of a steamboat belonging to our citizens while in the port of Paducah.

By these acts the neutrality of Kentucky was destroyed and the war brought to our own doors—by these acts the perfidy of the pretended friends of peace who ordered or sustain them is made manifest—by these acts our soil is made the battle ground of two nations, and our fair fields given up to desolation and our homes consigned to the fate of war.

These facts fix the responsibility for the war now inaugurated in Kentucky for the benefit of usurpation and despotism.

☞ Secessionists, yesterday, were announcing all over the city that Muldrough's Hill would be seized by Tennessee inside of forty-eight hours, and that Union men would be silenced. There may be some foundation in the report of an attempt of that kind to be made. Camp Boone may be transferred to Camp Joe Daviess within a few short hours. Certainly the sacking of Louisville would be very gratifying to them, but if they try it, with the force we can command from the Union men of Kentucky and the free States, we would drive them back ingloriously to the State from which they came.

☞ The Secessionists of the neighborhood were boasting yesterday that Louisville would be taken in forty-eight hours by Secessionists. If they tried it they would find that they had taken a poison more fatal than the dews that fall from the Upas tree.

As there is not one word of truth in either of the above paragraphs, both taken from the Democrat of yesterday, the object in publishing them must have been to prepare the way for the occupation of Louisville by Federal troops, which it then must have known was determined on, and at the same time to palliate the contemplated outrage. They could not have been intended for effect here, but elsewhere among those who might believe the statements contained in them.

The Last of the Compromise. Broken.

In the resolutions offered in the Senate by Mr. Crittenden last winter, it was provided among other things that all the territory south of 36.30 should be set off to the South. Mr. Crittenden thought, or he ought not to have proposed it, that this was a fair and proper stipulation to be required of the North, particularly after she had just elected a President on a platform denying the right of the South to *any* territory. But the North would not even listen to Mr. Crittenden. He continued, however, to declare his devotion to a union with the North.

At the last—the extra session of Congress—extra in many respects—Mr. Crittenden was called on to vote half a million of men, and five hundred millions of dollars, to act against the South. Mr. Crittenden felt a little squeamish. Such appropriations looked like a subjugation policy, and it would hardly do to vote to subjugate a people who seceded from the Union because rights of vast magnitude had been denied them—rights which Mr. Crittenden himself had just the session before asserted in the Senate, by his resolutions. Here was a dilemma. So some other resolutions were concocted, the resolutions declaring that the war was forced on the Government by the South, and that it was to be waged only to preserve the Union and the Constitution, and not for the purpose of subjugation. It has since transpired that these resolutions were framed, considered and agreed on, before their introduction, between Mr. Crittenden and his Southern friends in Congress on the one part, and the Black Republican Senators and members on the other.

The compromise, we suppose, consisted in the concession by Messrs. Crittenden & Co., that the South was to blame for the war, and by the Black Republican members, that it should not be prosecuted for conquest.

The simplicity of Messrs. Crittenden & Co. is perhaps the most verdant thing that has yet occurred in politics. He says virtually to the Black Republican members and Senators: Gentlemen, you ask for such vast appropriations, that I suspect you want to conquer the South; but if you will, by voting for these resolutions, disavow that purpose, I will help vote you all the men and money you ask. I will take your word. It is true that you have just come to Washington and taken the oath to support the Constitution, and yet have declared yourselves ready to approve and legalize all the monstrous violations of that instrument the President has perpetrated—the suspension of *habeas corpus* and trial by jury, of freedom of speech and of the press, the raising of an army without authority, the use of public money contrary to law; and although you have thus declared yourselves ready to commit perjury, yet such is my love for the Union, *that I will take your word* not to conquer or subdue all these seceded States.

It was agreed to. The resolutions passed. This may be called the Kentucky Compromise.

The resolutions were of course laughed at by the Southern men, as beginning with a lie as to the past, and ending with a lie as to the future. The Louisville Journal had no epithets harsh enough for those who still asserted that the North was for conquest.

But who doubts it now? We have just had the speech of the recreant Andy Johnson in the recreant Kentucky town of Covington, in which he twice says: "We must conquer the South, or the South will conquer us." And the word "conquer" is in every Northern print and speech that comes to us. Conquered! why conquest, alone, would be mild and merciful compared with the fate the North has planned for the South. The war is not only one of conquest, but of spoliation, of confiscation. Already the great mass of Southern slaves, lands, stock, and property of every description stand confiscated by a late act of Congress, for they have been used more or less in resistance to the Government at Washington.

It will take *some time* for the Northern army to enforce the decree, but wherever it obtains any temporary lodgment, ruin and desolation must ensue, as if the horse's hoof of Attilla had been there.

☞ We believe not one Opposition organ in Kentucky has published the correspondence which accompanied the Governor's message to the Legislature. They are not willing to see the letters from LINCOLN placed alongside those from Gov. HARRIS and President DAVIS. These letters indicate fairly the feelings of the two Governments towards our State and the position she chose to assume.

HOUSE WANTED.

A GOOD, comfortable residence, to cost from three to five thousand dollars. For a purchaser call at my office.
S. S. KENNEDY,
s9 d2* Jefferson street, near corner of 3d.

SUPERIOR OLD WHISKY.

OLD BOURBON and old Rye Whiskies, warranted perfectly pure some eight to ten years old: all from the private stock of F. E. Williams, Esq., on consignment, for sale by
s9 d5* S. S. KENNEDY.

LOST—$10 REWARD.

ON Wednesday last, a small Setter Dog, white and liver. Answers to the name of BOB. Any person finding him and leaving him at Whipps Stable, will receive a reward of $10.
s9 d3&e1 JACK JONES.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

FREIGHTS will be received at the Louisville and Nashville Depot on Monday morning, Sept. 9 h. Shippers are requested to note on each dray ticket the number of the person on which the goods are shipped.
W. F. HARRIS,
s9 d1 Agent L. & N. R. R.

Market-street Salt Agency.

2,000 BBLS prime No. 1 Kanawha Salt in first-rate cooperage, on consignment and for sale at current market rates by
T. L. JEFFERSON,
s6 corner First and Market street.

SHORTS—200 bags Shorts received per railroad and for sale by
s9 T. L. JEFFERSON.

FAMILY FLOUR—52 bbls Macklin's Double Extra Family Flour
Just received per railroad and for sale by
T. L. JEFFERSON,
s9 corner First and Market sts.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I HEREBY caution all persons from harboring my wife Anna Maria, who left my bed and board some three months ago, without provocation, and I will prosecute any one who harbors her. She is tall, well formed, has black hair, a scar on her forehead, and is about 38 years of age. Any information given to me at my residence, will be thankfully received and rewarded, if necessary.
FERDINAND SCHULTZ,
s6 d3* Corner of Ninth and Broadway.

CHOICE COAL.

WE have just received by our tow-boat Wm Fox, a heavy tow of very superior PITTSBURGH COAL, which we offer at the very lowest market price.
BOWSER & FULTS,
Coal Office, Market st., bet. Sixth and Seventh.
s1 8 dtf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A BEAUTIFUL healthy Residence, in West Tennessee, with 50 acres of Land attached, eligibly situated for building and agricultural purposes, on the railroad at a proposed depot within a half mile of the Court house in a flourishing town, for Kentucky, Indiana, or Illinois property.
Inquire at this office to-day. s4 d6*

Wanted for Confederate Service,

FIFTY ABLE-BODIED MEN for the Confederate Service, to act in the capacity of Drivers in the Artillery Company now in camp at Camp Boone. Also, four good Blacksmiths. None need apply unless they can give the best of reference.
EDWARD P. BYRNE,
Capt. Commanding Artillery
s1 d6 At Camp Boone, Tenn.

BLACKSMITHS WANTED.

20 NO. 1 BLACKSMITHS wanted, to whom the highest wages will be paid.
Inquire at this office. s7 d1m

Business Notices.

NEARLY A PANIC.—This morning there was a perfect rush to get some of McLean's Strengthening Cordial. It is astonishing what a large quantity of that article is consumed. It shows conclusively that it is just the thing required in malaria or fever districts, as a preventive for Chill, alias SHAKES. "Every body and the rest of mankind" should try it, if they wish to become healthy and strong; and those that are well should take a little every morning to keep them so. We have tried it.—[Evening Mirror. sept5 d1m

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.—I would respectfully invite the attention of customers, and strangers visiting the city in search of dry goods, to my stock of French and English Marinoes, Plain and Printed Delaines, Printed Marinoes, Woolen Plaids, Silks, French and Irish Poplins, Plain and Figured French Velours, Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, Plain and Plaid Jaconets, Plain and Plaid Nainsooks, Swiss Muslins, India Muslins, Hosiery, Bleached and Brown Domestics, Calicoes, French Chintz, Table Damasks, Napkins, Doyles, Hakaback Towels and Toweling Crash, Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Irish Linens, White and Grey Flannels, [illegible], Canton Flannels, Bed Ticks, [illegible] Cottons, Marseilles Quilts, and in fact a large line of Staple and Domestic Goods, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.
G. B. TABB,
sept4 Corner Fourth and Market sts.

FURNITURE.—Wharton & Bennett keep always on hand a very large assortment of cabinet furniture of every description at wholesale and retail, cheap for cash. Their motto is quick sales and small profits. Recollect the Nos. 502 and 504, Market street, between Second and Third.

304 Fourth Street.

20,000 YARDS BLEACHED SHIRTING, STANDARD BRANDS, WILL BE SOLD AT OLD PRICES FOR TWENTY DAYS.
Also, 10-4 Utica Sheetings;
10-4 Allendale Sheetings;
10-4 Pepperell Sheetings;
Table Linens and Napkins;
Bird-eye Diapers;
Allendale and Marseilles Quilts;
Hosiery and Gloves;
Mourning Goods;
Hoop Skirts;
All colors Sacking Flannels;
Dress Goods will be closed out at prices to please.
Terms cash.
s9 MARTIN & CRUMBAUGH.

Wheat, Wheat, Wheat.

WE are paying Eighty Cents for prime WHITE WHEAT, and will continue to pay the above price until changed by our advertisement. We are also paying the highest market price for good RED WHEAT.
au31 d&wtf SMITH & SMYSER.

S. S. MARK......G. P. DOWNS

MOURNING GOODS!

RECEIVED THIS DAY a small lot of BOMBAZINES;
64 BLACK MUSLIN DE LAINES;
64 do FRENCH MERINOS;
For sale low by
MARK & DOWNS
s9

THE GREAT CLOTHING HOUSE OF Sproule & Mandeville

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR LARGE STOCK OF Clothing and Furnishing Goods,
CORNER OF MAIN AND FOURTH STREETS.
SPROULE & MANDEVILLE.

D. R. CLIFFORD, (Late Bowen & Co.) | GEO. T. CRUMP (Arkansas.)

CLIFFORD & CO.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
226 West Main Street,
jy19 dtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

APOTHECARY'S HALL!
Capitol Drug Store,
Opposite the Post-Office.
J. R. GOLDSBOROUGH, } PRESCRIPTION CLERKS.
F. M. STRATTAN, }
je29 dtf

Fresh Supply of Pure Old Liquors,

IMPORTED AND SELECTED EXPRESSLY FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES, for sale by
O. H. STRATTAN, Apothecary,
je29 dtf opposite the Post-Office

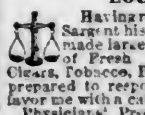
Gwynn's Prepared Glue.

HAVING the exclusive right to manufacture this celebrated Glue, I am prepared to fill orders without limit.
O. H. STRATTAN.
je29 dtf Opposite Post-Office.

Ground Pepper and Spices,

PREPARED and sold at the CAPITOL DRUG STORE, opposite the Post office.
my8 dtf O. H. STRATTAN, Proprietor.

$5 REWARD.



STRAYED, a large Brindle COW; no mark, except a small streak of white down the back, and a small piece out of the left ear. Return to the corner of Gray and Second.
my25 dtf JOHN H. KITZERO

LOUIS JEFFERSON,
(Formerly in the Store of R. L. Talbot & Co.)
Druggist and Apothecary,
Southwest Corner of Market and Seventh streets
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Having recently purchased from Dr. John Sargent his Stock and Fixtures, and having made large additions thereto in the shape of Fresh Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Cigars, Tobacco, Pure Liquors, &c., &c., I am now prepared to respond to the wants of all who may favor me with a call.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

HAVING sold my stock of Drugs, Medicines, &c., to Mr. Louis Jefferson, I take great pleasure recommending him to the patronage of my friends, as they will find him to be an experienced Apothecary. JOHN SARGENT.
jy31 d1m

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

NO FREIGHTS will be received at the Depot of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad after 5 o'clock P. M.
jy20 dtf W. F. HARRIS, Agent.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE,

One hundred three-year old Mules, Real Estate, and Real Estate Notes (the city of Louisville, Ky.) for NEGROES. Apply to John Burks, near this city.
jy24 d3m JAMES B. BURKS

St. Cloud Hotel,
Second and Jefferson streets,
JAMES & VAN LYONS,
PROPRIETORS,
(FORMERLY OF THE NEEL HOUSE.)

THE undersigned would respectfully inform their old patrons and the public generally, that they have removed to this old and well-known stand southeast corner of Second and Jefferson streets where they are prepared to accommodate all their old customers and as many new ones as may favor them with their patronage. Terms to suit the times.
The "ST. CLOUD" is centrally located being within two squares of the Post-office, Custom house and L. & F. R. R. Depot, and the proprietors flatter themselves they "know how to keep a Hotel."
au10 dtf JAS. & VAN LYONS.

BOARDING.

A GENTLEMAN AND LADY can be accommodated with an excellent front room, and boarding with a private family, in a pleasant part of the city. For particulars, apply at this office.
m27 dt

Amusements.

Mr. Robert Heller,

The Distinguished Pianist and Composer, with his GRAND

CONCERT COMPANY,
WILL APPEAR AT
Shelbyville, Monday, the 9th.
Frankfort, Wednesday, the 11th.
Lexington, Thursday, the 12th.
☞ For Particulars, see Programme and Bills.

WOODLAWN RACE COURSE,

Regular Fall Meeting, 1861.

WILL COMMENCE on Saturday, October 5th, 1861, and continue the following week.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5th 1861.
CHALLENGE VASE,
VALUE, $1,000.
Four Mile Heat, [illegible] ... closed with the following subscribers:
1. R. Keene Richards; 3. John M. Clay
2. R. A. Alexander; 4. Thomas G. Moore.

SAME DAY, SECOND RACE.
TIFFANY STAKE.
Sweepstake Fall Races, 1861, for Two Year Olds, [illegible]. A Silver Cup, value $[illegible], to be furnished by Messrs. Tiffany & Co. of New York [illegible] Stake to close on the 15th day of May 1861. Five or more to make a Race. Closed with twenty-one nominations.

SECOND DAY, MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1861.
Association Stake.
[illegible] Ten or more to make a Race. Closed on the 1st day of January, 1860, with thirty-four nominations.

THIRD DAY, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8.
Three Mile Heats, for all ages. Purse $[illegible]

FOURTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9.
Mile Heats, three best in five, for all ages. Purse $[illegible]

FIFTH DAY, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10.
Two Mile Heats, for all ages. Purse $[illegible]

SIXTH DAY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11.
Galt House Stake.
Sweepstakes for Colts and Fillies, three years old, two mile heats, [illegible] Declaration, if made and paid by the second Monday in May, 1861. Galt House to add $250 in Silver Plate, provided two or more start. Ten or more to make a Race. Close first day of January, 1861, with thirty nominations.

SEVENTH DAY, SATURDAY OCTOBER 12.
Four Mile Heats, all ages. Purse $[illegible]
W. E. MILTON, Secretary.
Louisville, August, 1861. s6 dtd

REMOVAL.

G. J. MOORE has removed his LOTTERY and EXCHANGE OFFICE from Fifth, to Fourth street in the National Hotel Building, adjoining the office of the Hotel, where he would be pleased to see both old and new customers.
Orders for Tickets in the popular Kentucky State Lottery by mail or otherwise, shall receive prompt attention addressed G. J. MOORE,
au23 d1m 1st Louisville, Ky.

IMPORTANT.

Passengers should be careful in purchasing Tickets to St. Joseph, or points in Kansas, to see that they read by the North Missouri Railroad.
It is the only all rail and direct route from St. Louis to St. Joseph, thirteen hours quicker, fare low as any other route.
J. B. MOULTON,
SUPERINTENDENT.
ISAAC H. STURGEON, President and General Superintendent North Missouri R. R. Co., St. Louis, Mo.
au26 dly

HOME GROWN TURNIP SEED, OF 1861.
NEW CROP READY FOR SHIPPING,
GROWN BY
J. D. BONDURANT,
(From select stock, and matured under the supervision of a [illegible] Seedsman.)
Seed and Agricultural Warehouse,
504 MAIN STREET, NEAR SIXTH,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
QUOTATIONS NOT ALLOWED, WHERE LESS than [illegible] are taken.
White Flat Dutch (desirable for table) in Spring......[illegible]
Early Red, or Purple Top......[illegible]
Ruta Baga, or Sweet......[illegible]
White Stone......[illegible]
Winter, or Russian......[illegible]
In Papers, $2 50 a 100.
Liberal Discount to the Trade.
au26 dtf J. D. BONDURANT.

C. S. Maltby's
Baltimore
No. 325 OYSTERS, No. 325
Third Street, between Market and Jefferson.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS RECEIVING DAILY, by Adams Express, MALTBY'S unrivaled and celebrated choice
BALTIMORE OYSTERS.
A constant daily supply always on hand so that dealers and families can obtain, at any time during the season, these superior Oysters in cans, half cans, and in the shell, warranted fresh and sweet.—They are extra in size, and of the most delicious flavor.
s1 d1m A. BLISS, Agent.

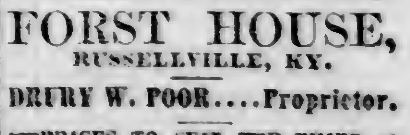
WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

ANY person wishing to exchange a Dwelling House about the middle, or lower part of Louisville, or in the suburbs, for a new Steam Engine for Cotton Gin, Grist or Saw Mill, or Machinery for either. Also about [illegible] acres of Land, some of it in clover, and an orchard, adjoining a thriving town on the bank of the river, in Kentucky, about [illegible] miles below. The Land sold for $2,[illegible] one year ago. Will exchange either, or both. Those desiring such an exchange can address Box 240, Louisville, Ky. au28 [illegible]

JUST RECEIVED AT THE CHEAP LACE STORE,
309 Fourth street (old No. 99).

BLACK LOVE VEILS (new patterns);
Black Crepe Coll[illegible] (entirely new);
Linen Marie Ruffles;
Patent Fluting Machines (best article in market);
Jaconet Riviere;
Muslin do;
Narrow Footing;
Narrow Bobbin Lace;
Coates best Spool Cotton, &c., &c.;
And for sale at low prices for cash only, at
CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS'S
Cheap Lace Store,
au9 dtf 309 Fourth street (old No. 99).

MOORE'S



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
MAMMOTH FURNITURE DEPOT,
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THIS celebrated Watering Place will be opened for the reception of visitors on [illegible] inst.
TERMS OF BOARD.
For thirty days or less......$2 50 per day
For any period after the expiration of 30 days......$2 00 per day
White servants two-third price. Children under 10 and over 2 years and colored servants half price.
N. B.—An abundant supply of ice has been secured.
my29 d[illegible] J. HUMPHREYS, Pr[illegible]

Lessons in Vocal and Instrumental Music.

J. DOLFINGER would respectfully announce that he is now devoting his entire time to the teaching of VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC. At the request of many of his pupils, [illegible] friends and gentlemen [illegible] he just [illegible] to which he would call particular attention. His experience and study of the vocal organs, [illegible] with some talent and [illegible] on the part of his pupils he will insure [illegible].
Terms, and in [illegible] particulars, can be obtained at Mr. [illegible] Jewelry store, on Fourth street, near Third. s6 d[illegible]

DAILY COURIER.

From Saturday Evening's Edition

Gen. Beauregard's Official Report of the Battle of Bull Run, on the 18th of July, 1861.

The following official report of the battle of Bull Run, (which preceded the more general action at Manassas,) on the 18th of July, has been received at the War Department.

The report of the battle of the 21st is expected to follow soon:

Headquarters 1st Corps Army of the Potomac, Manassas, August, 1861.

General: With the general results of the engagement between several brigades of my command and a considerable force of the enemy, in the vicinity of Mitchel's and Blackburn's Fords of Bull Run, on the 18th ultimo, you were made duly acquainted at the time by telegraph, but it is my place now to submit in detail the operations of that day.

Opportunely informed of the determination of the enemy to advance on Manassas, my advanced brigades, on the night of the 16th of July, were made aware from these headquarters of the impending movement, and in exact accordance with my instructions, a copy of which is appended, marked "A," their withdrawal within the lines of Bull Run was effected with complete success during the day and night of the 17th ultimo in face of, and in immediate proximity to a largely superior force, despite a well planned, well executed effort to cut off the retreat of Bonham's brigade—first at Germantown, and subsequently at Centreville, whence he withdrew by my direction, after midnight, without collision, although enveloped on three sides by their lines. This movement had the intended effect of deceiving the enemy, as to my ulterior purposes, and led him to anticipate an unresisted passage of Bull Run.

As prescribed in the first and second sections of the paper herewith, marked "A" on the morning of the 18th of July, my troops resting on Bull Run, from Union Mills Ford to the Stone Bridge, a distance of about eight miles were posted as follows:

Ewell's brigade occupied a position in vicinity of Union Mills Ford. It consisted of Rhode's 5th and Seibel's 6th regiments of Alabama, and Seymour's 6th regiment of Louisiana volunteers, with four 12-pounder howitzers, of Walton's battery, and Harrison's, Green's and Cabell's companies of Virginia cavalry.

D. R. Jones' brigade was in position in rear of McLean's Ford, and consisted of Jenkins' 5th South Carolina, and Burt's 17th and Featherstone's 18th regiments of Mississippi volunteers, with two brass 6-pounder guns of Walton's battery, and one company of cavalry.

Longstreet's brigade covered Blackburn's Ford, and consisted of Moore's 1st, Garland's 11th and Corse's 17th regiments Virginia volunteers, with two 6 pounder brass guns of Walton's battery.

Bonham's brigade held the approaches to Mitchel's Ford; it was composed of Kershaw's 2d, Williams' 3d, Bacon's 7th and Cash's 8th regiments South Carolina volunteers; of Shields's and Del Kemper's batteries, and of Flood's, Radford's, Payne's, Ball's, Wickham's and Powell's companies of Virginia cavalry, under Col. Radford.

Cocke's Brigade held the Fords below and in vicinity of the Stone Bridge, and consisted of Withers's 18th, Lieutenant-Colonel Strange's 19th, and R. T. Preston's 28th Regiments, with Latham's Battery and one company of Cavalry, Virginia Volunteers.

Evans held my left flank and protected the Stone Bridge crossing, with Sloane's 4th Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, Wheat's special Battalion, Louisiana Volunteers, four 6-pounder guns and two companies of Virginia Cavalry.

Early's Brigade, consisting of Kemper's 7th, Early's 24th Regiment of Virginia Volunteers, Hays' 7th Regiment Louisiana Volunteers and three rifle pieces of Walton's Battery. Lieutenant Squires' at first, were held in position in the rear of, and as a support to, Ewell's Brigade, until after the development of the enemy, in heavy offensive force, in front of Mitchell's and Blackburn's Fords, when it was placed in rear of, and nearly equi-distant between McLean's, Blackburn's and Mitchell's Fords.

Pending the development of the enemy's purpose, about ten (10) o'clock A. M., I established my headquarters at a central point, McLean's farm house, near to McLean's and Blackburn's Fords, where two 6 pounders of Walton's Battery were in reserve; but, subsequently, during the engagement, I took post to the left of my reserve.

Of the topographical features of the country thus occupied, it must suffice to say that Bull Run is a small stream, running, in this locality, nearly from West to East, to its confluence with the Occoquan river, about twelve miles from the Potomac, and draining a considerable scope of country, from its source in Bull Run Mountain, to a short distance of the Potomac at Occoquan. At this season, habitually low and sluggish, it is, however rapidly and frequently swollen by the summer rains until unfordable. The banks for the most part are rocky and steep, but abound in long used fords. The country on either side much broken, and thickly wooded, becomes gently rolling and open as it recedes from the stream. On the Northern side the ground is much the highest and commands the other bank completely. Roads traverse and intersect the surrounding country in almost every direction. Finally, at Mitchell's Ford the stream is about equidistant between Centreville and Manassas, some six miles apart. On the morning of the 18th, finding that the enemy was assuming a threatening attitude, in addition to the regiments, whose positions have been already stated, I ordered up from Camp Pickens, as a reserve, in rear of Bonham's Brigade, the effective men of 6 companies of Kelley's Eighth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, and Kirkland's Eleventh Regiment North Carolina Volunteers, which having arrived the night before *en route* for Winchester, I had halted ... of the existing necessities of the ... Subsequently, the latter was ... in position to the left of Bonham's ...

...ring in heavy force in front of Bon... ...sition, the enemy, about meridian, ... fire with several 20 pounder rifle ... a hill, over one and a half miles ...ll Run. At the same time Kem... ...pported by two companies of light ...ntry, occupied a ridge on the left of the ...ntreville road, about six hundred yards ... advance of the Ford, with two six-poun... (smooth) guns. At first the firing of ... enemy was at random, but by half past ... P. M., he had obtained the range of our position, and poured into the Brigade a shower of shot, but without injury to us in men, horses or guns. From the distance, however, our guns could not reply with effect, and we did not attempt it, patiently awaiting a more opportune moment.

Meanwhile a light battery was pushed forward by the enemy, whereupon Kemper threw only six solid shot, with the effect of driving back both the battery and its supporting force. This is understood to have been Ayres' battery, and the damage must have been considerable to have obliged such a retrograde movement on the part of that officer.

The purposes of Kemper's position having now been fully served, his pieces and support were withdrawn across Mitchell's Ford, to a point previously designated, and which commanded the direct approaches to the ford.

About half-past 11 o'clock A. M., the enemy was also discovered by the pickets of ...ngstreet's Brigade advancing in strong ...mns of infantry, with artillery and ...ry, on Blackburn's Ford.

...meridian the pickets fell back, silent... ...efore the advancing fire across the ... which—as well as the entire southern ... of the stream, for the whole front of ...stree.'s Brigade—was covered at the ...r's edge by an extended line of skir... ...ers, while two 6 pounders of Walton's ...ery, under Lieut Garnett, were advan... ...ously placed to command the direct ...roach to the ford, but with orders to re... to the rear as soon as commanded by ... enemy.

...e northern bank of the stream, in front ...ongstreet's position, rises with a steep ...pe at least fifty feet above the level of ...e water, leaving a narrow bern in front ... the ford of some 20 yards. This ridge ...rned for them an admirable natural para... ...d which they could, and did approach, under shelter, in heavy force, within less than 100 yards of our skirmishers; the southern shore was almost a plain, raised but a few feet above the water for several hundred yards, then rising with a very gradual, gentle slope, and undulations, back to Manassas. On the immediate bank there was a fringe of trees, but with little, ..., undergrowth or shelter, while on the other shore there were timber and much thick brush and covering. The ground in the rear of our skirmishers, and occupied by our artillery, was an old field extending along the stream about one mile, and immediately back for about half a mile to a border or skirting of dense, second growth pines. The whole of this ground was commanded at all points by the ridge occupied by the enemy's musketry, as was also the country to the rear, for a distance much beyond the range of 20 pounder rifle guns, by the range of hills on which their batteries were planted, and which, it may be further noted, commanded also all our approaches from this direction to the three threatened fords.

Before advancing his infantry the enemy maintained a fire of rifle artillery from the batteries just mentioned for half an hour, then he pushed forward a column of over 3,000 infantry to the assault, with such a weight of numbers as to be repelled with difficulty by the comparatively small force of not more than twelve hundred bayonets, with which Brigadier-General Longstreet met him with characteristic vigor and intrepidity. Our troops engaged at this time were the First and Seventeenth, and four companies of the Eleventh Regiment Virginia Volunteers; their resistance was resolute, and maintained with a steadiness worthy of all praise; it was successful, and the enemy was repulsed. In a short time, however, he returned to the contest with increased force and determination, but was again foiled and driven back by our skirmishers and Longstreet's reserve companies, which were brought up and employed at the most vigorously assailed points at the critical moment.

It was now that Brigadier General Longstreet sent for reinforcements from Early's Brigade, which I had anticipated by directing the advance of Gen. Early, with two regiments of infantry and two pieces of artillery. As these came upon the field the enemy had advanced a third time with heavy numbers to force Longstreet's position. Hay's Regiment, 7th Louisiana Volunteers, which was in advance, was placed on the bank of the stream, under some cover, to the immediate right and left of the ford, relieving Corse's Regiment, 17th Virginia Volunteers; this was done under a heavy fire of musketry, with promising steadiness. The 7th Virginia, under Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, was then formed to the right, also under heavy fire, and pushed forward to the stream, relieving the 1st Regiment Virginia Volunteers. At the same time, two rifle guns, brought up with Early's Brigade, were moved down in the field to the right of the road, so as to be concealed from the enemy's artillery by the girth of timber on the immediate bank of the stream, and there opened fire, directed only by the sound of the enemy's musketry. Unable to effect a passage, the enemy kept up a scattering fire for some time. Some of our troops had pushed across the stream, and several small parties of Corse's regiment, under command of Capt. Mayre, met and drove the enemy with the bayonet; but as the roadway from the ford was too narrow for a combined movement in force, Gen Longstreet recalled them to the south bank. Meanwhile, the remainder of Early's infantry and artillery had been called up—that is, six companies of the 24th Regiment Virginia Volunteers, under Lieut. Col. Halrston, and five pieces of artillery, one rifle gun and four six-pounder brass guns, including two six-pounder guns, under Lieut. Garnett, which had been previously sent to the rear by Gen. Longstreet. This infantry was at once placed in position to the left of the ford, in a space unoccupied by Hays, and the artillery was unlimbered in battery to the right of the road in a line with the two guns already in action. A scattering fire of musketry was still kept up by the enemy for a short time, but that was soon silenced.

It was at this stage of the affair that a remarkable artillery duel was commenced and maintained on our side with a long trained professional opponent, superior in character as well as in the number of his weapons, provided with improved munitions and every artillery appliance, and at the same time occupying the commanding position. The results were marvellous and fitting precursors to the artillery achievements of the twenty-first of July. In the outset our fire was directed against the enemy's infantry, whose bayonets, gleaming above the tree-tops, alone indicated their presence and force. This drew the attention of a battery placed on a high, commanding ridge, and a duel began in earnest. For a time, the aim of the adversary was inaccurate, but this was quickly corrected, and shot fell and shells burst thick and fast in the midst of our battery, wounding, in the course of the combat, Capt. Eschelman, five privates and the horse of Lieut. Richardson. From the position of our pieces and the nature of the ground, their aim could only be directed at the smoke of the enemy's artillery; how skillfully and with what execution this was done, can only be realized by an eye-witness. For a few moments, their guns were silenced, but were soon reopened. By direction of Gen. Longstreet, his battery was then advanced, by hand, out of the range now ascertained by the enemy, and a shower of spherical case, shell, and round shot flew over the heads of our gunners; but one of our pieces had become *hors de combat* from an enlarged vent. From the new position our guns fired, as before, with no other aim than the smoke and flash of their adversaries' pieces—renewed and urged the conflict with such signal vigor and effect, that gradually the fire of the enemy slackened, the intervals between their discharge grew longer and longer, finally, to cease, and we fired a last gun at a baffled, flying foe, whose heavy masses in the distance were plainly seen to break and scatter, in wild confusion and utter rout, strewing the ground with cast-away guns, hats, blankets, and knapsacks, as our parting shell were thrown among them. In their retreat, one of their pieces was abandoned, but, from the nature of the ground, it was not sent for that night, and, under cover of darkness, the enemy recovered it.

The guns engaged in this singular conflict on our side were, three 6 pounder rifle pieces and four ordinary 6 pounders, all of Walton's battery—the Washington Artillery, of New Orleans. The officers immediately attached were, Capt. Eschleman, Lieu's C. W. Squires, Richardson, Garnett and Whittington. At the same time, our infantry held the bank of the stream in advance of our guns, and the missiles flew to and fro above them, as, cool and veteran-like for more than an hour, they steadily awaited the moment and signal for the advance.

While the conflict was at its hight before Blackburn's Ford, about 4 o'clock, P. M., the enemy again displayed himself in force before Bonham's position. At this, Colonel Kershaw, with four companies of his regiment, Second South Carolina, and one piece of Kemper's Battery, were thrown across Mitchell's Ford, to the ridge which Kemper had occupied that morning. Two solid shot, and three spherical case, thrown among them—with a precision inaugurated by that artillerist at Vienna—effected their discomfiture and disappearance, and our troops in the quarters were again withdrawn within our lines, having discharged the duty assigned.

At the close of the engagement before Blackburn Ford, I directed Gen. Longstreet to withdraw the 1st and 17th regiments, which had borne the brunt of the action, to a position in reserve leaving Col. Early to occupy the field with his brigade and Garland's regiment.

As a part of the history of this engagement, I desire to place on record, that on the 18th of July not one yard of entrenchment nor one rifle pit sheltered the men at Blackburn's Ford—who, officers and men, with rare exceptions—were on that day for the first time under fire, and who, taking and maintaining every position ordered, cannot be too much commended for their soldierly behavior.

Our artillery were manned and officered by those who but yesterday were called from the civil avocations of a busy city.—They were matched with the picked artillery of the Federal regular army—Company E, 3d artillery under Capt. Ayres, with an armament, as their own chief of artillery admits, of two 10-pounder Parrott rifle guns, two 12-pounder howitzers and two 6-pounder pieces, aided by two 20-pounder Parrott rifle guns of Company G, 5th artillery, under Lieut. Benjamin; thus matched they drove their veteran adversaries from the field, giving confidence in, and promise of the coming efficiency of that brilliant arm of our service.

Having thus related the main or general results and events of the action of Bull Run, in conclusion, it is proper to signalize some of those who contributed most to the satisfactory results of that day.

Thanks are due to Brig. Gens. Bonham and Ewell, and to Col. Cocke and the officers under them, for the ability shown in conducting and executing the retrograde movements on Bull Run, directed in my orders of the 8th of July—movements on which hung the fortunes of this army.

Brig. Gen. Longstreet, who commanded immediately the troops engaged at Blackburn's ford, on the 18th, equalled my confident expectations, and I may fitly say, that by his presence in the right place, at the right moment, among his men, by the exhibition of characteristic coolness, and by his words of encouragement to the men of his command, he infused a confidence and spirit that contributed largely to the success of our arms on that day.

Col. Early brought his brigade into position, and subsequently into action, with judgment; and at the proper moment, he displayed capacity for command and personal gallantry.

Col. Moore, commanding the 1st Virginia Volunteers, was severely wounded at the head of his regiment, the command of which subsequently devolved upon Major Skinner—Lieut. Colonel Fry having been obliged to leave the field in consequence of a sun stroke.

An accomplished, promising officer, Maj. Carter H. Herndon, 11th Regiment Virginia Volunteers, was lost to the service while leading two companies of his regiment against the enemy; he fell, twice shot, mortally wounded.

Brigadier-General Longstreet, while finding on all sides alacrity, ardour and intelligence, mentions his special obligations to Cols. Moore, Garland and Corse, commanding, severally, regiments of his brigade, and to their field officers, Lieut. Cols. Fry, Funsten, and Munford, and Majors Brent and Skinner, of whom he says: "they displayed more coolness and energy than is usual among veterans of the old service." General Longstreet also mentions the conduct of Captain Marye, of the 17th Virginia Volunteers, as especially gallant on one occasion, in advance of the Ford.

The regiments of Early's Brigade were commanded by Colonel Harry Hays, and Lieutenant Colonels Williams and Hairston, who handled their commands in action with satisfactory coolness and skill, supported by their field officers, Lieutenant-Colonel DeChoiseul and Major Penn, of the 7th Louisiana and Major Patton, of the 7th Virginia Volunteers.

The skill, the conduct and the soldierly qualities of the Washington Artillery engaged were all that could be desired. The officers and men attached to the seven pieces already specified, won for their Battalion a distinction which, I feel assured, will never be tarnished, and which will ever serve to urge them and their corps to high endeavour. Lieutenant Squires worthily commanded the pieces in action. The commander of the Battalion was necessarily absent from the immediate field, under orders in the sphere of his duties, but the fruits of his discipline, zeal, instruction and capacity as an Artillery Commander, were present, and must redound to his reputation.

On the left of Mitchell's Ford, while no serious engagement occurred, the conduct of all was eminently satisfactory to the general officer in command.

It is due, however, to J. L. Kemper, Virginia forces, to express my sense of the value of his services in the preparation for, and execution of, the retreat from Fairfax Court House on Bull Run. Called from the head of his regiment, by what appeared to me an imperative need of the service, to take charge of the superior duties of the Quartermaster's Department, with the advance at that critical juncture, he accepted the responsibilities involved, and was eminently efficient.

For further information, touching officers and individuals of the 1st Brigade, and the details of the retrograde movement, I have to refer particularly to the report of Brigadier-General Bonham herewith.

It is proper here to state, that while from the outset it had been determined, on the approach of the enemy in force, to fall back and fight him on the line of Bull Run. Yet the position occupied by Gen. Ewell's Brigade, if necessary, could have been maintained against a largely superior force. This was especially the case with the Fifth Alabama Volunteers, Colonel Rodes, which that excellent officer had made capable of a resolute protracted defense against heavy odds. Accordingly, on the morning of the 17th ult., when the enemy appeared before that position, they were checked and held at bay, with some confessed loss, in a skirmish in advance of the works in which Major Morgan and Capt. Shelly, Fifth Regiment Alabama Volunteers, acted with intelligent gallantry, and the post was only abandoned under general, but specific, imperative orders, in conformity with a long-conceived, established plan of action and battle.

Capt. E. P. Alexander, Confederate States Engineer, fortunately joined my headquarters in time to introduce the system of new field signals, which, under his skilful management, rendered me the most important service preceding and during the engagement.

The medical officers serving with the regiments engaged were at their proper posts and discharged their duties with satisfactory skill and zeal, and, on one occasion at least, under an annoying fire, when Surgeon Cullen, First Regiment Virginia Volunteers, was obliged to remove our wounded from the hospital, which had become the special target of the enemy's rifle guns, notwithstanding it was surmounted by the usual yellow hospital flag, but which, however, I hope, for the sake of past associations, was ignorantly mistaken for a Confederate flag. The name of each individual medical officer I cannot mention.

On the day of the engagement, I was attended by my personal Staff, Lieutenant S. W. Ferguson, A. D. C., and my volunteer Aids-de-Camp, Colonels Preston, Manning, Chestnut, Miles, Chisholm and Heyward, of South Carolina, to all of whom I am greatly indebted for manifold essential services in the transmission of orders on the field, and in the preliminary arrangements for occupation and maintainance of the line of Bull Run.

Col. Thomas Jordan, Assistant-Adjutant General; Capt. C. N. Smith, Assistant-Adjutant General: Col. S. Jones, Chief of Artillery and Ordnance; Major Cabell Chief Quartermaster; Capt. W. H. Fowle, Chief of Subsistence Department; Surgeon Thos. H. Williams, Medical Director, and Assistant Surgeon, Brodie, Medical Purveyor, of the General Staff, attached to the army of the Potomac, were necessarily engaged, severally, with their responsible duties at my headquarters at Camp Pickens, which they discharged with an energy and intelligence, for which I have to tender my sincere thanks.

Messrs. McLean, Wilcoxen Kincheloe, and Brawner, citizens of this immediate vicinity, it is their due to say, have placed me and the county under great obligation for the information relative to this region, which has enabled me to avail myself of its defensive features and resources. They were found ever ready to give me their time, without stint or reward.

Our casualities, in all, 68 killed and wounded, were fifteen* killed and fifty-three wounded, several of whom have since died. The loss of the enemy can only be conjectured; it was inquestionably heavy. In the cursory examination which was made by details from Longstreet's and Early's Brigades, on the 18th July, of that part of the field immediately contested and near Blackburn's Ford, some sixty four corpses were found and buried, and at least twenty prisoners were also picked up, beside 175 stand of arms, a large quantity of accoutrements and blankets, and quite one hundred and fifty hats.

The effect of this day's conflict was to satisfy the enemy he could not force a passage across Bull Run in the face of our troops, and led him into the flank movement of the 21st July and the Battle of Manassas, the details of which will be related in another paper.

Herewith I have the honor to transmit the reports of the several brigade commanders engaged, and of the artillery. Also, a map of the field of battle.

The rendition of this report, is proper to say in conclusion, has been unavoidably delayed by the constantly engrossing administrative duties of the commander of an army corps composed wholly of volunteers—duties vitally essential to its well-being and future efficiency, and which I could not set aside or postpone on any account.

I have the honour to be, General.
Your obedient servant,
G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General Commanding.

To General L. Cooper,
Adjutant and Inspector-General, C. S. A.

* Including two reported "missing."

FOR RENT,

MY Residence, on Cedar Hill, at the extreme end of Fourth street. The house has every convenience and comfort, including waterworks. The grounds, about 10 acres, are well stocked with fruit, good garden, ample pasturage, &c. &c.

An Omnibus leaves the corner of Fourth and Main streets every hour for Cedar Hill.

Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to
H. A. DUMESNIL, or to
au21 dtf COLLIS ORMSBY, Main st.

By Telegraph.

SATURDAY NOON'S DISPATCHES.

Matters on the Potomac.

6 BRASS CANNON FOUND

NARROW ESCAPE.

Confederate Officer Released.

R. J. Scott, Consulate to Rio Janeiro

ROBS THE SEAMENS' FUND

Additional of the R. R. Accident.

Many Killed and Wounded.

A Narrow Escape.

Washington, Sept. 6.—A dispatch from the Chain Bridge says Capt. Strong of the Wisconsin 2d regiment, had a narrow escape this morning. He was on picket duty three miles in front of our lines on the Virginia side of the river, opposite Chain Bridge, being mounted and in advance of his men. He was suddenly surrounded and taken prisoner by six Rebels, composed of four infantry and two cavalry. After taking him a short distance to the rear they demanded his pistols. Thinking this his only chance of escape, he drew a revolver, fired, and shot two of his captors.

Then putting spurs to his horse he started for camp on a full run. The remainder of the party fired on him, one ball passing through his canteen, another through his coat, bruising the skin, and one through his left cheek, passing out of his mouth.—Nevertheless, he made his escape, and is in camp this afternoon, ready again to enter upon his duty. Capt. Strong fought bravely at Bull Run.

J. H. Gordon, the Rebel leader of the lower House of the Maryland Legislature, who was arrested some days since at the Relay House, was released from custody to-day. He took an oath of allegiance to the Government, promising to support the Government of the United States in good faith, not to take up arms against the United States, or to give, by letter or otherwise, any idea or information to its enemies.

The accounts of Robt. J. Scott, Consulate to Rio Janeiro, are now before the fifth Auditor for examination. His successor, Mr. Porsons, writes that he found the Consulate swept of everything of value. Scott even took $800 of a fund for the relief of seamen.

Brig. Gen. Burr, of California, has arrived, and will soon be assigned a command.

[Special to the New York Tribune.]

A Swedish Officer.

Baron E Von Vageshonk, who distinguished himself in the war of Holstein, has offered his sword to the Government, and brings letters from the King of Sweden recommending him to its favorable consideration.

No Information of the Death of Jeff. Davis.

Washington, Sept. 6.—Inquiries at the Governmental Departments by the reporter of the Associated Press has elicited only the fact that the Government is *not* in possession of any reliable information of the death of Jeff. Davis. It is thought if such was the fact certain information would have reached this city *via* Louisville. At the present writing no credence is placed in the rumors.

Purser Gallagher, of the Washington Navy Yard, is a defaulter for $200,000. It is said he lost the largest part in lotteries.

Arrest of a Faro Dealer.

Washington, Sept. 7.—The proprietor of a Faro bank was arrested yesterday, it being reported that a paymaster in the navy, who is detained here in custody has been patronizing his establishment by large adventures. The other gambling houses principally on the avenue were closed early last night, probably from a fear that their business would be interrupted or suspended by the Government.

All Quiet at Washington.

Reports from various points on the Virginia side of the Potomac represent that all was quiet during last night and this morning.

Our forces near Alexandria found 6 brass 6-pounder cannon yesterday, buried in the ground a short distance from the railroad station. They were taken to Ft. Ellsworth.

The Killed and Wounded at Platte Bridge.

Hudson, Mo., Sept. 6—The following additional names of those killed and wounded at Little Platte Bridge, are taken from the St. Joseph Journal of the 4th:

Dr. Herton, of Atchison, P. M. Borland, Kansas City, and C. Fording, West Liberty, Iowa, killed. Mr. Lockwood, St. Joseph, Capt. Davis, Second Kansas Regiment, and Mr. Martin, brakeman, severely injured. J. W. Parker, T. C. Edwards, Mr. Dentchman, St. Joseph, and C. Carpeter, U. S. Army, slightly wounded; a man and woman known to be killed are yet in the ruins, and four dead who belong to Kansas and Iowa, who are not yet indentified.

There are not less than 60 wounded, with broken limbs and bruised and crushed bodies. All of them are being well cared for.

From the Charleston Squadron.

Fortress Monroe, Sept. 6.—The steam frigate Roanoke, Commodore Pendegrast, has returned from the blockade of Charleston, having been relieved by the Wabash. The Roanoke brings no intelligence whatever.

The Quaker City is coaling for a cruise.

Trying to Run the Blockade.

The Confederate steamer is only about a dozen miles above Newport News, awaiting an opportunity to run the blockade. She has been preparing, and is said to carry a very heavy armament.

SATURDAY NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

Rebels Near Arlington Hights.

Sunday to be Kept Holy!

More Military Appointments.

RIOTERS ON TRIAL!

The Confederates within three miles of Arlington Heights.

Washington, Sept. 7.—The Rebels are now but five miles below, from the President's House, and three miles from Arlington Heights. At day light this morning the relief guard of Federal troops was fired upon by a concerted body of the enemy near Hunter's Chapel, on the Virginia side of the Potomac. At sun rise two companies of our troops were sent out to reconnoitre, and discovered that the Rebels had taken position at Ball's Cross Roads, and had thrown forward two regiments during the night. These regiments are now posted along a little creek, in the woods near Hunter's Chapel. They have four brass howitzers, drawn by men, but have no other artillery. The Rebels are now digging rifle pits west of Hunter's Chapel.

The enemy's force on Munson's Hill is briskly engaged in drilling. Occasional shots are fired from the hill at the Federal pickets.

[Special to the N. Y. Post.]

Slaves Shot.

Three slaves, who attempted to desert to the Federal lines, have been shot by the Rebels on Munson's Hill.

The Baltimore rioters, of the 19th of April, are now on trial at Townsendstown, Maryland, but it is found difficult to prove a verdict of guilty.

The report of the narrow escape of Capt. Strong, of the Second Wisconsin Regiment, from an attack by the Rebels is confirmed. After he was taken, Capt. Strong shot three of his captors with his revolver, and escaped.

Remembering the Sabbath Day to Keep it Holy.

Washington, Aug. 7.—The following order has just been promulgated:

[General Order No. 7.]

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
Washington, Sept. 7, 1861.

The Major-General commanding desires and requests, that in the future there may be a more perfect respect for the Sabbath, on the part of his command. We are fighting in a holy cause, and should endeavor to deserve the benign favor of the Creator.

Unless in case of an attack by the enemy, or some other extreme military necessity, it is commended to commanding officers that all work shall be suspended on the Sabbath; that no unnecessary movements shall be made on that day; that the men, as far as possible, shall be permitted to rest from their labors; that they shall attend divine service after the customary inspection, and that officers and men alike use their influence to insure the utmost decorum and quiet on that day. The General commanding regards this as no idle form. One day's rest is necessary for man and animals. More than this, the observance of the holy day of the God of Mercy and Battles is our sacred duty.

(Signed) G. B. McCLELLAN,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

S. Williams, Adj't. Gen.

From Gen. Rosecran's Division.

The War Department to-day received a dispatch from Gen. Rosecrans, in camp near Salton, Virginia, dated the 6th, from which it is inferred that all is well with his command.

More Military Appointments.

The President to-day made the following military appointments:

Charles W. Thurston, of Indiana, Willis Gorman, of Minnesota, and Daniel Butterfield, to be Brigadier-Generals. John Clark, of Massachusetts, N. J. Sappington, of Indiana, James N. Saunderson, of California, Joseph M. Lucas, of District of Columbia, Alexander M. Floyd, of Perma, Samuel Gamage, of California, J. M. Sherman, of New York, Benjamin P. Walker, of Indiana, James P. Federicks, of New York, and E. T. Scheneck, of Ohio, to be commissions of subsistence of volunteers, with the rank of captains.

Generals Pillow and Polk in Kentucky.

Cairo, Sept. 7.—Generals Pillow and Polk are at Columbus, Ky., with 7,000 Rebels. Jeff Thompson is on the Missouri side, directly opposite, with the balance of the forces.

800 Federal troops left to-day to reinforce Paducah, and another regiment follows immediately.

☞ Latest News on Fourth Page.

ARMY DRUMS AND FIFES.

OF every description and at very low prices, at wholesale and retail.
D. P. FAULDS,
Manufacturer of Drums and Musical Goods,
au30 d&w12 — 223 Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

VIOLIN AND GUITAR STRINGS.

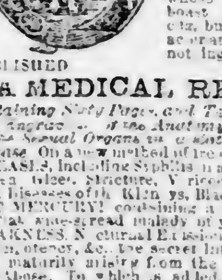
ITALIAN, French and English Strings, for all Instruments at low prices, wholesale and retail by
D. P. FAULDS,
au19 d&w2 — 223 Main street, bet. 3d and 4th.

SOUTHERN FLAGS!
LARGE AND SMALL!

FLAGS, ALL SIZES, FROM 10 INCHES TO 8 FT.;
SOUTHERN PAPERS AND ENVELOPS;
SOUTHERN COCKADES;
SOUTHERN BADGES;
HARDEE'S CAVALRY TACTICS;
" LIGHT INFANTRY TACTICS;
DEGREE WORKS OF K. G. C.;
A SOUTHERN HOME AND A SOUTHERN MAN
Also,
BOOKS AND STATIONERY; SUPER WRITING PAPER AND ENVELOPS.
Fourth street, bet. Main and Market.
au17 dlm — G. W. ROBERTSON

GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY.

Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky for the treatment of all the Diseases of the Urinary and Genital Organs.



IN view of the awful destruction of human life from sexual diseases and the imperfections and existence of quackery, the legislature incorporated this Dispensary, establish ... for the perfect treatment of these diseases upon new and improved principles, in order that the afflicted might escape the dangerous and ... ignorant ... whose advertisements boast superior knowledge, but of whose character and skill they know not ... We have JUST

PUBLISHED

A MEDICAL REPORT,

Containing Sixty Pages, and Thirty Fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease. On a new method of treating VENEREAL DISEASES, including Syphilis in all its stages; Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele, and Hydrocele, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c., WITHOUT MERCURY! containing a valuable treatise on that wide-spread malady of youth, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, Nocturnal Emissions, Sexual Debility, Impotency, &c., the secret infirmities of youth and maturity arising from the baneful habit of Self-Abuse. To which is added, observations on FEMALE DISEASES, and other interesting matter of the utmost importance to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical ability to enter that state. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper, on receipt of Ten Cents or four stamps.

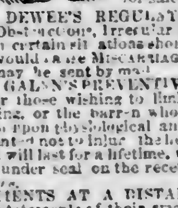
Those afflicted with any of the above Diseases, before placing themselves under any treatment, should first read this work, then they will have something to guide them through the perils of their condition. Young Men, especially, who are conscious of having hazarded their future happiness by the indulgence of a certain secret Habit, should not fail to peruse its pages, as it points out the mode of cure.

Syphilis, or Venereal Disease.

THIS disease is one of the most dangerous with which mankind are afflicted. It is at first a mere pimple or sore on the penis but if neglected or badly treated, the poison is absorbed into the system, and breaks out all over the body, which becomes a mass of sores and corruption. It often extends to the throat, mouth and nose, destroying life, and preying on the body, even after death! It may lurk in the system for years, causing soreness, pains in the bones, aching of the bones, &c., and finally break out in its worst forms.

Patients afflicted with this disease in any of its stages, or who may have contracted Gonorrhea, or any other private disease, by applying to this Dispensary, may be CURED FOR LIFE as sound as ever, by means of our new system of treatment and efficient vegetable remedies. Those especially, who are afflicted with old mercurial and chronic constitutional diseases, should avail themselves of a course of treatment.

Important to Females!



One department of our Dispensary is specially devoted to the treatment of the Diseases of Females, such as Leucorrhea or "Whites," Irregular Painful and Suppressed Menstruation, Nervous and General Debility, Diseases of the Womb, Barrenness &c., too often neglected from a false delicacy. Consultations and examinations *free of charge*. Also for sale,

DR. DEWEE'S REGULATOR PILLS.—For Female Obstructions, Irregularities, &c. Married ladies in certain situations should not use them, as they would cause MISCARRIAGE. Price $1 per box, and may be sent by mail.

DR. GALEN'S PREVENTIVE. An invaluable article for those wishing to limit the number of their offspring, or the barren who desire children; arranged upon physiological and chemical principles, warranted not to injure the health. The Preventive which will last for a lifetime, will be sent to any address under seal on the receipt of the Price—*Two Dollars*.

PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE.—By sending a brief statement of their symptoms, will receive a Blank Chart containing a list of questions, our terms for the course of treatment, &c. Medicines sent to any part of the country to cure any case at home, free from damage or curiosity.

Those desiring to consult us personally can any of the above diseases, will find us at the office—No. 314 Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson from 9 to 1 A. M., and 3 to 6 P. M. Persons merely wishing to procure Books, Pills or Preventives, can call at any time.

All transactions private and confidential. Remember the name and number.

Direct all letters to
GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY,
s3 d — Louisville, Ky.

Kanawha Cannel Coal Oil House.

HAVING, as Treasurer of the KANAWHA CANNEL COAL MINING AND OIL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, purchased the entire stock of Lamps and Lamp Fixtures of WM. F. SIMRALL, No. 408 Main street, fourth door west of Fourth, Louisville, Ky., it is my purpose to keep a supply of FINE BURNING OIL, manufactured by this Company, constantly on hand at wholesale and retail, all of which will be guaranteed to be equal, if not superior, to any Coal Oil manufactured in the country.

Our Oil is manufactured from pure Cannel Coal, and none other will be offered to our customers.

In a few days we shall be prepared to fill orders for LUBRICATING OIL of as good quality as any in the country, at from 25 to 60 cents per gallon.

E. I. CRAWFORD (formerly in the employ of Wm. F. Simrall) will conduct the business of the house for me, and letters addressed to him or the undersigned at Louisville, will receive prompt attention.
A. G. HODGES,
Treasurer K. C. C. M. and Oil Manuf. Co.
an16 d3m

SPLIT-BOTTOM CHAIRS.

We are Agents for the sale of KENTUCKY PENITENTIARY Split-bottomed Chairs and have in store for sale a large lot of all sizes.
A. L. SHOTWELL & SON,
e22 dtf — Wallstreet.

Special Notices.

A Blue Scalp and Withered Hair

Are the consequences of using dyes containing Nitrade of Silver. Bear this in mind, and remember also that

Cristadoro's Excelsior Dye

has been analized by DR. CHILTON of New York, the first Analytic Chemist in America, and is certified under his hand to be *free from deleterious ingredients*, as well as a *splendid dye*, instantaneous in its operation, and perfect in its results.

Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. — au5 d&w1m

PHOTO.
LIFE-SIZE
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PHOTOGRAPHS
AMBROTYPES,
[illegible]
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my1 — 475 — dtf

Educational.

Louisville Collegiate Institute.

THE Second Scholastic year will open on MONDAY, the 9th September, in the School building on Prof Schenck's property near the northeast corner of Second and Chestnut streets.

Arrangements have been made for full instruction in all the regular classes, including the Natural Sciences to the Junior Class of College.

Professors Schenck and Hamilton with President Robinson and Vice Presidents Hoyt and McKee, will attend at the School building during Friday, the 6th September, to examine pupils for admission to the several classes who have not already passed examination. With a view to accommodate the charges to the times, the Tuition Fees per quarter, exclusive of Modern Languages, will be:—

In the Academic Department.........$12 50
In the Collegiate Department.........$18 75

Tuition payable in advance at the beginning of each quarter.

By order of the Trustees and Faculty.
STUART ROBINSON, President.

N. B. Prof. Schenck will, during the month of August, instruct pupils preparing to enter the classes of the College, from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M., charging each pupil $5. — au2 d&w3tdis-149

Bellewood Female Seminary.

I PROPOSE, in connection with the Rev. M. M. Fisher and lady, to open on Thursday, the 12th of September next, a Select School for Girls and Young Ladies, at my country residence near Hobbs' Depot, on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, twelve miles from Louisville. All the usual branches, both ornamental and useful, usually taught in seminaries of the highest grade, will be taught by us. The course of instruction will be divided into three departments extending through three years. The site of the Institution is in a beautiful grove on a commanding eminence, overlooking the railroad on the one side and the county road on the other, within five minutes walk of the depot. It is high, dry and healthful, and commands one of the most charming landscapes in the State. The buildings are all new, having been erected within the past year, and after the most approved style of modern architecture. Within half a mile is the Forest Academy, a Boarding School for Boys, of high reputation, taught by Rev. B. H. McCown. Parents who may wish their sons and daughters situated near to each other, can have the privilege of doing so in one of the most healthy, moral and intelligent neighborhoods in the State. There are three churches within a mile, at one of which the undersigned regularly ministers on the Sabbath.

The year will be divided into two sections of five months each.

The price of Boarding, Washing, Fuel, Lights, and Tuition in all the ordinary branches, will be $100 for ten months. For Tuition alone, $15, $20 and $25 per session of five months, according to the standing of the pupil.

A payment of one half in advance, and the other half at end of session, will be expected, unless by a special agreement otherwise.

Music on the Piano, per session of five months, $25
French and German, " " " 10
Painting and Drawing, " " " 10

The Musical department will be under the charge of Mrs. Fisher, and the department of Modern Languages under Prof. Jacob Schenck, Professor of Modern Languages in the Louisville Male College. *As but a limited number of pupils will be taken*, it is desirable that those who wish to have their daughters educated away from the din, dust, temptations and excitements of cities and towns should apply to the undersigned *at once*.

Inasmuch as Mr. and Mrs. Fisher are strangers in this part of the country, I beg leave to append an extract from a letter from the President of the Westminster College, located in Fulton, Mo., in which Mr. Fisher has been a Professor for six years past and which has been suspended on account of the war and being in the immediate seat of hostilities. President Laws writes: "Mr Fisher has been our Professor of Latin for six years, and if Westminster ever needs a man in his department again, he will be sought for from the ends of the land. He is the best Latin scholar and teacher I have ever known. He writes and speaks the Latin fluently, and drills his boys to do the same, and is the only man I have ever known to succeed at it. He is very amiable and mild and gentlemanly, and yet one of the most successful disciplinarians I have ever known, being exceedingly prompt and accurate in managing a class. He is passionately fond of teaching, and remarkably successful at it. His wife is a gifted and highly cultivated musician. She reads the most difficult music and is the composer of a number of pieces found in the music stores. Her singing and playing are not those of a mere amateur. Both she and her husband have had experience in teaching young ladies. Having known Professor Fisher long and intimately, I love him as a brother and know his worth as a gentleman, a scholar, and Christian of the pure and guileless a character as ever lived."

Those who wish to send their daughters to this School will please address the undersigned at Louisville, immediately. — W. W. HILL.
August 1, 1861.—au2 d3t&w4w

FOREST ACADEMY,
BY B. H. McCOWN,

WILL begin its next session the 10th September. The course of instruction is thorough and complete embracing such practical branches as Book-keeping, Surveying, &c., for ten months. Indulgence in regard to payments will be allowed, when needed.

Rev. Dr. W. W. Hill will open a Female Academy of the highest order, the 12th September, within ½ mile.

The same teachers will give instruction in both Academies, when desired, in Music and French.

Address me, at O'Bannon's P. O., Jefferson co. Ky. — aut d&w

Miller & Moore's
KENTUCKY CIDER MILL.

THIS is the most efficient, simple, and durable Hand Cider and Wine Mills yet introduced; work much easier and grates the apples much finer than any other made, is neater and better arranged and will average about 5 bbls of cider per day.

In ordering, be particular to state "MILLER & MOORE'S."

PRICE—at the factory, $25 Cash.
MILLER & MOORE,
(Successors to Miller, Wingate & Co.)
Manufacturers, Louisville, Ky.

—ALSO—

TWO and FOUR HORSE LEVER POWERS and THRESHERS.

ONE and TWO HORSE ENDLESS CHAIN POWERS, THRESHERS and SEPERATORS.

SANDFORD'S No. 1 and 2 STRAW CUTTERS.

Manufactured and for sale by
MILLER & MOORE,
(Successors to Miller, Wingate & Co.)
Corner 9th and Jefferson streets,
au30 d&w3m — Louisville, Ky.

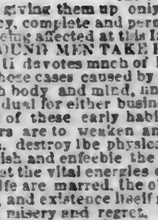
FRESH IMPORTATION
OF
DRY GOODS.

THE undersigned are in receipt of a fresh stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, which they are selling EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH, at low figures.

They respectfully invite merchants visiting this market to call and examine their stock before buying.
JAMES TRABUE & CO.,
603 Main st, opposite the
au29 d&w1m — Louisville Hotel.

DR. HALL'S
LOUISVILLE
MEDICAL INFIRMARY,

Conducted on the plan of the Hospital Des Veneriens, Paris.



Wherethose afflicted with any form of Private Disease can receive prompt treatment without risk or exposure, viz: Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Ulcers, Tumors, Cancers, Secondary and Constitutional Syphilis, Disease of the Kidneys, &c. By this system it is proved that the venereal complaint is as entirely under the control of medicine as is a common cold or simple fever; and, while insufficient persons are daily sending away their patients in hopelessness, and giving them up only from their own incompetency, complete and permanent cures are constantly being affected at this Infirmary.

YOUNG MEN TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Dr. H. devotes much of his time to the treatment of those cases caused by a secret habit, which ruins both body and mind, unfitting the unfortunate individual for either business or society. The sad effect of these early habits, or the excess of riper years are to weaken and debilitate the constitution, destroy the physical and mental powers, diminish and enfeeble the natural feelings, and exhaust the vital energies of manhood; the pleasures of life are marred, the object of marriage frustrated, and existence itself rendered a term of unceasing misery and regret. Such persons, especially those contemplating marriage, should lose no time in making immediate application, as Dr. H., by his new treatment, is enabled to insure a speedy and permanent cure.

DR. HALL'S AMERICAN PERIODICAL PILLS. No article of medicine intended for the exclusive use of females has ever yet been introduced that has given such universal satisfaction as the American Periodical Pills. They can be relied on in all cases of Menstral Obstruction, Irregularities, &c., as a sure and safe remedy. Price per mail $1 and one postage stamp.

Patients living at a distance can be cured at home by sending a description of their disease and inclosing a stamp.

Medicines sent to any address.

☞ Office No. 11½ Jefferson street, between First and Second. Office open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
feb22 d&wtf — L. HALL, M. D.

MUSIC TEACHER.

A SOUTHERN Gentleman, competent to teach Piano, Guitar, Harp, Melodeon, Violin, Flute, &c., and the art of Vocalization, desires a situation either in a School, or in private families.

Address, within a few days, D. P. Faulds, Music Dealer, Louisville, Ky — au24 d1m

Presbyterian Female School,

WILL commence Monday, Sept. 9th, under the charge of Prof. Barton assisted by Miss Bennett, Miss Hoge, and Mrs Barton. The Board of Trustees can recommend it to the patronage of the public.
au2 dis0 — A. A. GORDON, Chr.

DAUGHTERS' COLLEGE,
NEAR HARRODSBURG, KY.

THE Sixth Annual Session of this Institution will commence on the third Monday in September next, under the direction of our former Board of Officers. Our friends are assured that the national troubles will not in the least call off the attention or diminish the energies of our Faculty. We are determined to devote ourselves to the one great purpose for which we have so long and, we trust, successfully labored.

Every arrangement has been made in the most liberal manner for the domestic comfort and general improvement of our Pupils. While our terms remain nominally the same, yet, in view of the financial embarrassments of the country, we are willing in most cases to suspend the rule of payment in advance, and wait for the settlement of bills in part or whole until such time as may be mutually satisfactory.

We hope, by stricter economy in the incidental expense of the young ladies, with the co-operation of their parents, to aid in reducing the ordinary cost of an education.

TERMS PER ANNUM.

Board and Regular Tuition......$150 00
Vocal and Instrumental Music......50 00
Modern Languages, Drawing, Painting......20 00
Stationery furnished......2 00

Address C. E. & JNO. AUG WILLIAMS,
au d m — Harrodsburg, Ky.

Kentucky School of Medecine.

THE TWELFTH REGULAR SESSION OF THIS Institution will commence the first Monday of November and continue until the 1st of March. The usual course of preliminary Lectures will be given in October. Fees for the entire course, $105. For further information, apply to
au26 d&w2m — M. GOLDSMITH, Dean.

HENRY FEMALE COLLEGE

WE, the Trustees, have the pleasure of announcing to the public, that Dr. O. L. LEONARD and his daughter have taken charge of this Institution. We have entire confidence in them as superior and efficient teachers, and worthy the confidence of the community. We therefore ask for them a liberal patronage. The next session will commence August 26th, 1861.

For Board, Tuition, &c. for the scholastic year or session of ten months, $120.

Tuition for day scholars the same as heretofore charged.

No pupil will be received for less than a session, unless by special agreement, and no deduction for absence, unless for protracted illness.

C. M. MATHEWS, Pres of the Board.
I. N. WEBB,
WM. A. PERRY,
W. S. PRYOR,
THOS. RODMAN,
au10 d1m — Trustees.

Grace Church Female School.
MISSES SMITH, PRINCIPALS.
REV. F. H. BUSHNELL, RECTOR.

THE Ninth Session of this School will commence on the 9th September, 1861. Inquire of the Principals at Dr. Green's, next door to Grace Church, on Gray street, near Preston.
au 9 d1m

FEMALE ACADEMY
OF THE
Ursulines,
In Louisville, Ky.
On Chestnut street, near Shelby.

THE branches taught in this Institution are—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of Maps and Globes; History, Modern and Ancient; Rhetoric and Composition, Botany and Natural History, the English, German and French Languages, Needle-Work; plain and fancy Marking, Lace and Bead-Work; Drawing and Painting in water colors, Crayon Drawing; Music, Vocal and Instrumental.

TERMS.

Board, Washing Lodging, &c., with Tuition in the branches, viz: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and Grammar, per session, in advance......$38 00
Music on Piano, with use of instrument......12 00
Tuition in French......5 00
Drawing and Painting......5 00
Music on Guitar......5 00
Music on Cithar......5 00
Fancy Needle-Work......2 00
To make all kinds of Flowers, ten days......2 00

CONDITIONS AND GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. Payments must be made semi-annually, in advance.
2. No boarders will be received for a shorter term than one session.
3. No deduction for absence except from sickness.
4. Boarders must be furnished by parents with decent clothing, books and stationery, or deposit money in the hands of the Superior for that purpose.
5. The scholastic year is divided into two sessions—the first commencing the 1st of September and terminating the 1st of February, the second terminating the 1st of July. Pupils will be received at any time of the year, but they would find it greatly to their advantage to enter early in a session.
6. In order to prevent all improper correspondence, the letters of the pupils will be subject to inspection.
7. The religious opinions of pupils shall not be influenced. However, uniformity and good order require their attendance at morning and evening prayers and religious exercises on Sundays.

☞ Day scholars of every age are received in this School. Terms for one session $6, in advance.

☞ Please address letters to be addressed to Rev. LEANDER STREBER, Pastor of St. Martin's Church, Shelby street, or to Mother Superior SALESIE REITMEIER. — au31 d1m

Presbyterian Female School.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the 9th of September, under the superintendence of Prof. BARTON.
A. A. GORDON,
au3 d3taw1m — Chairman of Board of Trustees.

LOCUST-GROVE ACADEMY.

JAMES McBURNIE respectfully announces to his old patrons and the public, that he has taken charge of this institution, and will begin its next session on the first Monday in September.

The course of instruction will be thorough and complete and special attention directed to prepare boys for business and commercial pursuits.

A few pupils can be taken into his family to board. For Board, Tuition, &c., $120 for ten months.

The School year will be divided into two sessions of five months each.

No pupil received for less than a session, and a payment of one-half in advance and the other half at end of session is required, unless otherwise arranged. For further particulars, address
au15 d1m — JAS. McBURNIE, Louisville P. O.

Rev. G. Beckett's Institute for Young Ladies,

WILL begin its next session on the 16th of September. For circulars or further information, apply to the Principal.
REV. G. BECKETT,
au12 d1m — St. Mathews, Jefferson co., Ky.

MRS. M. J. JOHNSON,

WILL resume her School for Girls and Boys, on Monday, Sept. 2d, on Fourth street three doors north of Chestnut eastside.
Terms—made known on application. — au23 d2m

Masonic University.
LAGRANGE, KY.

THE ensuing session of this Institution will open on Wednesday September 4th, 1861.

The President will take ten boarders in his family. Early applications necessary. Address
au23 d3w — JOHN TRIMBLE, Jr., Pres't.

Nazareth Academy.
NEAR BARDSTOWN, KY.

STUDIES will be resumed in this Institution on the first Monday in September. Payment is invariably required in advance. — au20 dis3

Louisville Female Institute.
CONDUCTED BY
MR. & MRS. PERING,
Assisted by their daughter,
MISS CORNELIA S. PERING,
Walnut street, between Second and Third.

THE Thirty-first (31st) Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, Sept. 2d, 1861.
aug.17-d1m

J. T. BERRY,
No. 2,
MASONIC BUILDINGS,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF PRINTS, AND HAS IN STORE, AND FOR SALE LOW FOR CASH, A FULL STOCK OF

Plaid Linseys;
Canton Flannel;
Bleached Cottons;
Do Sheetings, 6-4, 10-4 and 12-4,
Linen do 10-4 and 12-4,
Irish Linen;
Shawls, Hosiery, &c.;

Also a large stock of Fall and Winter Medium Dress Goods, which will be sold Low to close out.

J. T. BERRY,
Jefferson street, bet. 4th and 5th,
au29 d10 — Second door from 4th.

CIDER AND WINE MILLS.

WE are making a plain, substantial Mill, for either hand or horse power. It has no cogwheels or gearing of any kind. The grinding cylinder is arranged like that of a thrashing machine, and a tumbling shaft of a sweep horse power is attached without expense.

Price at factory, $25. Discount to dealers.
A. H. PATCH & CO.,
Kentucky Agricultural Works,
Market street, bet. Preston and Jackson.
au29 d&w1m

CARTER & BUCHANAN,
DEALERS IN
Garden and Grass Seeds,
And Manufacturers
Agricultural Implements,
ap14 d&w — LOUISVILLE, KY

VERY LATEST NEWS.

From Western Virginia.

A gentleman who left Gen. Lee's camp on the 27th ult., was in Richmond on the 31 inst., from whom the Dispatch learns that Gen. Lee was still at Valley Mountain, waiting for fair weather and good roads to commence operations. Both had been so bad as to arrest all military operations. The enemy were strongly posted at Stalnaker's about twelve miles from the Valley Mountain, and between that station and Huttonsville. Skirmishes occurred every day between the pickets, and our men had taken a number of prisoners.

The Richmond Examiner, of the 5th, says:

The victory of Gen. Floyd is brilliant and cheering. The small force under his command rendered a great beyond impossible; but it is a perfect affair of its kind, and breaks the spell of our misfortunes in Western Virginia.

One hundred prisoners from that combat at Cross Lanes reached Richmond on yesterday. Sixty others are on the way. Seventy corpses were counted on the field, and the retreat of the enemy was a disorderly rout, in which they outran everything, their arms and baggage included.—Although Gen. Floyd has passed his distinguished life in civic employment, no one who knew him could doubt his success at the head of an army. To a far seeing and rapid intelligence, to great faculties for arrangement and administration, he united a bold and daring character, and a temper not to be thrown from its balance by unexpected events.

The Hannibal and St Joseph Railroad Disasters.—The St. Louis papers of Saturday have some particulars of the late terrible railroad disaster, reported by telegraph, from which we subjoin the following paragraphs:

After doing all that it was possible to accomplish for those requiring immediate attendance, Mr. Hager, at midnight, left the wreck to go to St. Joseph, a distance of nine miles, for medical and other assistance. Mr. H walked five miles of the way, when he found a hand-car upon which he proceeded the remainder of the journey. Two hundred yards west of the bridge, he discovered a heavy oak railroad tie strongly strapped across the track, and two miles further on he found the trestle work over a small stream on fire, which, however, had not as yet been so badly burned that trains could not pass over it, or could not be easily extinguished.

Arrived at St. Joseph Mr. Hager proceeded at once to the express and postoffices, and soon the alarm was spread throughout the city. Although it was at one o'clock at night, seventy five men, including all the physicians in the neighborhood, had quickly volunteered their services to go to the relief of the sufferers. A locomotive was promptly fired up and at half past three o'clock, the train comprising three flat cars and a passenger coach was at the scene of the accident, with blankets, sheets and every other article that might be of use. The wounded had all emerged from the wreck and were lying on the banks and upon a sand-bar in the river.

The depot of the Kansas Lincoln troops at Shelbina, by Martin Gwin, with the State forces on the same line of railroad, may have some bearing upon the railroad disaster. The reports received, however, do not indicate who were the perpetrators.

☞ We learn that a majority of the committee appointed by the Senate to proceed to the lower part of the State and inquire into the facts relating to the introduction of troops therein have determined to await further instructions before proceeding on their mission. They are satisfied by information received here that Paducah is occupied by Federal troops, and Columbus and Hickman by Confederate troops, in both cases by order of their respective Governments; and hence deem it unnecessary to proceed further.

☞ Notwithstanding the general order from McClellan Napoleon, promulgated by telegraph, that no "fighting, movements," or other outrages or labors, should be made by Lincoln soldiers on the Sabbath day, it was palpably violated by the recruits over at Camp Joe Holt Sunday morning. They were distinctly seen parading and marching from their camp to the Jeffersonville ferry landing, and back again.

We heard that the regiment turned out to meet and escort to camp the new Colonel that Lincoln has put over them, W. O. Whitaker, of Shelby.

☞ The Lincolnites in this latitude, the Government contractors, and the Black Republican papers North, are out in full chorus, like a pack of hounds in the chase, with the cry that the Rebels have commenced the invasion of the soil of Kentucky, &c. That is the pretext to be used to have Kentucky occupied by Lincoln soldiers, and have the war brought to our own doors. These assertions are false, and intended to deceive their readers, and they know it. The truth must be suppressed is the Lincoln war cry.

Gen. Johnston at Richmond.

Special Dispatch to the Union and American.

Richmond, Sept. 5.—Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson has arrived here. He is the senior General in the Confederate States Army, and it is expected will be assigned duty at Manassas.

☞ W. F. Beacher, Chief of the Detective Force of Nashville, Tennessee, passed through the city yesterday, on his way to Frankfort, with a requisition from Governor Harris on Governor Magoffin for one F. Felix, who is incarcerated in jail on the charge of stealing $813 from Nashville, Tennessee. Felix was committed to jail yesterday by Judge Johnston.

Burning of the Pensacola Dry Dock.

Mobile, Sept. 4.—The immense floating dry dock stationed for some months past in the channel between Fort Barrancas and Fort Pickens, was totally consumed yesterday morning. It is not known here whether it was set on fire by the enemy or by our own troops.

☞ The St. Louis papers of Saturday have rumors of the gradual approaches of General's McCullough, Price, and Hardee, with their forces to the State Capital. That is refuting their previous statements that the Southern forces had retreated to Arkansas.

No More Horses.—It is stated that the War Department has given orders for horses to parties in Kentucky, Virginia, Missouri, Maryland and Delaware, and as an immense supply is expected, no further authority to purchase will be given.

☞ A special train left for Frankfort last evening at 3 o'clock, conveying several members of the Legislature, and also Dr. Fowlkes, late President of the Pacific Railroad, and R. Topp, from Memphis, who, it is said, have business with the Governor about the movements of troops.

☞ The Frankfort Yeoman, of Saturday, understands that the visit of Gen. Robert Anderson, of the Federal army, to that city is purely social, and not in his official character.

☞ An advertisement in the Liverpool papers states that on the reopening of the port of Charleston, three first class steam screw ships will be dispatched for that port, taking freight and passengers for all the Southern and Western States.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

[Reported Expressly for the Louisville Courier.]

Frankfort, Sept. 7, 1861.

SENATE.

Mr. JOHNSON offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the special committee of the Senate raised for the purpose of considering the reported occupation of Hickman and other points in Kentucky by Confederate troops, take into consideration the occupation of Paducah and other places in Kentucky by the Federal authorities, and report thereon, when the true State of the case shall have been ascertained.

Mr. CISSELL offered the following amendment, which was accepted by Mr. Johnson, viz:

That the Speaker appoint three members of the Senate to visit Southern Kentucky; who are directed to obtain all the facts they can in reference to the recent occupation of Kentucky soil by Confederate and Federal forces, and report in writing at as early a day as practicable.

Considerable discussion arose out of the resolution as amended.

The resolution as amended was then adopted, and Messrs. Johnson, Read and T. F. Marshall appointed in accordance with the resolution.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Speaker to appoint a committee to apportion Congressional representation in this State.

Leave was granted to bring in the following bills, which were appropriately referred, viz:

Mr. WALTON—A bill to amend the execution laws in relation to mechanics.

Mr. CHAMBERS—A bill to preserve and maintain the peace and quiet of the people of Kentucky.

Mr. GLENN—A bill further to protect the rights of married women.

Mr. READ—A bill to regulate and define the duties of notary publics.

Mr. GOODLOE—A bill to alter the mode of raising county revenue.

Mr. CHAMBERS—A bill to change and fix the time of the biennial sessions of the General Assembly, and to fix the pay and mileage of its members and officers.

Mr. CISSELL—A bill to amend Sec. 8, Art. 25, Revised Statutes, title, "Injury to Property."

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, Sept. 7, 1861.

Prayer by the Rev. Wm. McD. Abbett, of the Methodist Church.

The journal of yesterday was read.

PETITIONS

Were presented by Messrs. ANDREWS, HEETER, CHANDLER (2,) MATHEWSON, LINDSEY, UNDERWOOD, IRELAND (2,) and EWING, and appropriately referred.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. J. R. THOMAS—A bill for the benefit of G. W. Goodrum, late sheriff of Marion county, and his securities; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to report the same on Monday next, at 11 o'clock.

Mr. BURNAM—A bill for the benefit of Lilly H. Snow, of Madison county: passed.

Mr. GILBERT—A bill to incorporate Birmingham Lodge, No. 290, Free and Accepted Masons: passed.

Same—A bill to authorize the Marshall county court to change a State road: passed.

Same—A bill to amend the charter of Benton, in Marshall county: passed.

Mr. M. YOUNG—A bill to charter a Female College in Henderson county: passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of school district, No. 45, in Henderson county: passed.

HOUSE RESOLUTION AMENDED IN SENATE.

The House took up the resolution from the House, allowing pay to excluded Senators, which had been amended in the Senate by inserting the name of the Senators excluded: amendment concurred in.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Mr. V. B. YOUNG—A bill to amend the law in relation to pleadings in equity and civil.

Same—A bill for the benefit of the Marshal of Owingsville, in Bath county.

Mr. PROCTOR—A bill to charter a Hotel and Cave Company in Edmonson county.

Same—A bill defining the duties of the Edmonson county judge.

Mr. JOHNS—A bill in relation to the county lines of Boyd and Lawrence.

Same—A bill for the benefit of John Jones.

Same—A bill for the benefit of the personal representative of John McDyer deceased.

Mr. WEBSTER—A bill for the protection of small birds and game in Campbell and adjoining counties.

Mr. MATHEWSON—A bill to authorize the change of a State road in Calloway county.

Same—A bill to incorporate the Murray Cemetery Company.

M. ENGLAND—A bill to change the line between the counties of Rowan and Carter.

Same—A bill for the benefit of Owen McGlone, of Carter county.

Mr. YEAMAN—A bill to amend the Revised Statutes.

Same—A bill to amend chapter 37, Revised Statutes.

Same—A bill to amend the charter of the Deposit Bank of Owensboro.

Mr. CURTIS—A bill for the benefit of J. W. Forbes.

Mr. ELLIOTT—A bill for the benefit of James and Edwin Trimble, of Floyd county.

Same—A bill for the benefit of the sheriff of Floyd county.

Mr. SILVERTOOTH—A bill to incorporate Baltimore Lodge, No. 361, Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. IRELAND—A bill for the benefit of Odd Fellows' Hall Company.

Same—A bill in relation to the road law of Greenup county.

Mr. RANKIN—A bill to amend the Civil Code of Practice.

Mr. POWELL—A bill for the benefit of John McGeorge, late sheriff of Harlan county.

Same—A bill for the benefit of Jonathan Smith, late sheriff of Harlan county.

Same—A bill for the benefit of Jonathan Lewis and others.

Mr. J. W. ANDERSON—A bill to amend the law in relation to the Wilderness turnpike road in Knox county.

Mr. GEO. M. THOMAS—A bill regulating the holding of the Lewis Circuit Court, December term.

Same—A bill regulating the sale of ardent spirits on election days.

Mr. RICKETTS—A bill to amend the common school laws.

Mr. J. R. THOMAS—A bill for the benefit of the sheriff of Marion county.

Mr. GIBSON—A bill to amend the law in relation to the Marshal of Hartford, Ohio county.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. YEAMAN offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire and report what legislation if any, is necessary, in regard to the collection and payment into the Treasury of the State revenue by the several sheriffs of the State.

Mr. SPARKS offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms of this House be directed to procure and suspend from the dome of the Capitol a National flag, during the sitting of the Legislature.

The question being taken, the resolution was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, (Buckner,) Messrs. Allen, J. W. Anderson, R. C. Anderson, W. C. Anderson, Andrews, Bacheller, Beeman, Blue, Wm. P. Boone, Brann, Burnam, Calvert, Cyrus Campbell, J. W. Campbell, Carr, Chandler, Clay, Cleveland, J. B. Cochran, R. Cochran, Conklin, Cooper, Curtis, Desha, Downing, Edmunds, England, Finley, Gabbert, Gardner, Gibson, Griffith, Hampton, Harney, Hays, Heady, Heeter, Henry, Ireland, Jacob, Johns, Kennedy, Lindsey, Lisensby, Lusk, Maxey, Mears, Miller, Morrow, Owings, Poindexter, Powell, Proctor, Rankin, Rapier, Ray, Ricketts, Rigney, Shanklin, G. C. Smith, M. Smith, Sparks, Taylor, Tevis, G. M. Thomas, John R. Thomas, Turner, Vanwinkle, Ward, Webster, White, Wolfe, Yeaman, B. R. Young, M. Young, V. B. Young—76.

Nays—Messrs. Ash, Barlow, A. R. Boon, Burns, Bush, Chambers, Coffee, Elliott, Ewing, Gaines, Garriott, Gilbert, Johnson, King, Matthewson, May, Merritt, Murphy, Silvertooth, Spalding—20.

Mr. DESHA offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms of this House be and he is authorized and directed to cause to be erected on the dome of the Capitol the flag of the State of Kentucky.

Mr. GEO. M. THOMAS offered the following amendment, viz:

Amend by requiring the motto, "United we stand, divided we fall," to be inscribed on said flag.

After considerable discussion, the resolution and amendment were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. TAYLOR offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Auditor of Public Accounts be requested to communicate to this House what portion of the public revenue due the State for the year 1860 remains uncollected; the sheriffs or counties that have failed to pay, if there are any such; and what steps have been taken to collect or secure the same.

Mr. BURNS offered the following joint resolution, which lies one day on the table, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That to save our people from the horrors of civil war, and to preserve peace in our beloved Commonwealth, it is necessary to maintain the neutrality of Kentucky inviolate; that no encampment or assemblage of the soldiers of either belligerent should be permitted upon Kentucky soil; and that these and all other acts, in violation of the neutrality of Kentucky, come from whatever quarter they may, should be resisted by the power of the State, if necessary to the maintenance of this neutral position.

And then the House adjourned.

A Visit to Floyd's Outposts.

[Correspondence of the Cleveland Herald.]

Gauley Bridge, Aug. 31.

I sent you a dispatch yesterday evening, telling you of the safety of all the commissioned officers of the regiment, save Captain Dyer, known to be killed, Captain Shurtliff, known to be a prisoner, and Lieutenants Wilcox and Lockwood missing. I regret exceedingly that I cannot give you the names of the privates and non-commissioned officers killed, wounded, prisoners, and missing. But this cannot be done till we hear more fully from Major Casement concerning the men with him, over four hundred, at Charleston, thirty-eight miles below us. The only way, even then, that we could approximate to a correct list would be to give the names of all who have escaped, those with him and those with us. One of the objects I aimed to secure under the flag of truce, the other day, was information upon this very thing, for the sake mainly of the relatives and friends of those we have lost. I did not succeed. But the history of the attempt may interest them and your readers generally.

After riding 18 miles, the last seven keeping our flag constantly displayed, we came to their first picket, a strong cavalry line, seven miles this side Cross Lanes. We were received civilly, and stated our business, showing the commission we had from Col. Tyler. The officer in command said he had no authority to permit us to pass, but kindly offered to send for information to the next picket, two miles further on at the Ford over Peters Creek, where Col. Finny was. We were two hours there, and allowed full liberty to walk about as we pleased. There we found five of our men, who had just been taken, all from Cleveland but one, viz: Frank Williams, Andrew Scovill, (whose brother is here, wounded in the hip,) a Mr. Burt, a Mr. Baudell, and one whose name I do not remember, a German. Poor fellows, weary and hungry, they had come in from the woods to get something to eat, and were captured. I could sympathize especially with Williams, as he has a wife and two children. The brave fellow had but little to say, but I saw that a word would bring the tears into his eyes. Before we left we saw them seated at a beautiful table which their captors had kindly provided for them; and we saw that in all other respects they were kindly and respectfully treated.

After a delay of two hours, word came that we could proceed to the next encampment. A squad of cavalry took us in charge, blind-folding us and leading our horses. In this fashion we rode two miles. At the ford we were received by Col. Finny in a closed room, and the bandages taken from our eyes. We found the Colonel a courteous gentleman of Eastern Virginia, and were informed by him that our dead had already been decently buried, with the exception of Capt. Dyer, who had been recognized on the battle field before he was quite dead by Major Thornburg, of their army, who had served with him in Mexico, whose body they were intending to send down to us under a flag of truce, to be forwarded to his friends, (it has not been done, however,) and that our wounded were receiving the care of their most skillful surgeons. I then asked for Dr. Cushing and myself the privilege of visiting our wounded and prisoners, to see them, and to receive messages from them to their friends. He replied that Gen. Floyd's orders were that no one should pass from us beyond that point, but added that if we were willing to remain where we were till an answer could be received, he would send a messenger to the General with our request. We told him we were. I then addressed to Gen. Floyd the following note, viz:

Peter Creek, Aug. 27, 1861.

Brig. Gen. John B. Floyd: General: I am here under a flag of truce, with Dr. Cushing of the 7th Regiment, O. V. M., to look after our dead and wounded in the late battle at Cross Lanes. We are informed by Col. Finny, as we knew we would be, that our dead have been decently buried, and that our wounded are receiving the skillful attention of the gentlemen of your medical staff. Here, then, our mission might end. But, General, the Seventh Regiment is mainly composed of men from and in the vicinity of Cleveland, and as we both expect to return there shortly on furloughs, for the sake of the relatives and friends of the wounded and prisoners, we very much wish to see them and be bearers of any message they may wish to send. If, therefore, under our flag of truce, you will permit us to do so, we will accept it as a very high favor, and we promise you on our honors as gentlemen, to take no advantage of it prejudicial to your service.

Respectfully, your ob'd't serv't

FREDERICK T. BROWN,

Chaplain of the Seventh,

Minister in Presbyterian Church, O. S.

To this note, some five hours after, I received the following reply:

Headquarters Army of Kanawha,
August 27, 1861.

Rev. Frederick T. Brown, Chaplain of Seventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteers:

Dear Sir: Your note requesting to be permitted to visit the prisoners and wounded at present in my charge, of the Seventh regiment, O. V., and conveying information of them has been received. In reply I have to say that in this, as in all other cases, the dead shall not be neglected by me. Your dead have all been decently interred. Your prisoners are and shall be humanely and kindly treated—shall not be the recipients of any indignity by language or otherwise. Your wounded are beyond Gauley river, and under the treatment of my best surgeons. Your request to visit them I cannot concede, persuaded to do so would be attended with some risk of detriment to the service in which I am engaged. I regret then that my sense of duty prompts me to adopt a course which under other circumstances would afford me a pleasure, and which may I fear seem ungracious. Permit me to add that one of the Captains of your regiment is here and on parole. He will be able, as he has already done, to visit the prisoners and wounded and give them his personal attention.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD,

Brig. Gen. Commanding Army of Kanawha.

Of course nothing further could be done. I will only add that while waiting for this note, I—I say "I," for Dr. Cushing was in one of his silent moods—had long conversations with Col. Finny and Maj. Thornburg, on a variety of topics, not ignoring the one great topic at issue, and found them both most accomplished, cultivated and courteous gentlemen. Before the note came in it grew dark, when Col. Finny took us to his headquarters, two miles further up toward Cross Lanes, without having us blind-folded. There he gave us a sumptuous supper, and lodged us till 3 o'clock A. M., when we were sent out of the lines back, not blind-folded. I must also say that in all our intercourse with the Rebel officers and men, I did not hear one abusive or taunting word. We could not have been treated with more kindness or consideration.

The messenger is just leaving.

Yours truly,

FREDERICK T. BROWN.

Latest from North Carolina.

Goldsboro', N. C., Sept. 4, 8 P. M.—All is quiet here now. There are no signs nor expectation of an attack by the enemy. Preparations are being vigorously pushed forward to receive him if he should attempt to gain a foothold upon the main land.—[Correspondence Charleston Mercury.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE.

MONDAY MORNING.....SEPTEMBER 9

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

For Particulars see Steamboat Advertisements

MAJOR ANDERSON, Cincinnati.
COMMERCIAL, Archer, Henderson.

ARRIVALS, September 7

Major Anderson, Cin;	Dove, Ky river;
Tilo, Kyr;	Diligent, Trav;

DEPARTURES.

Major Anderson, Cin;	Dove, Ky river;
Gr y Eagle Henderson;	Diligent, Trav;

ARRIVALS, September 8.

Superior, Cin;	Poland, Cin;
W I Maclay, St. Louis.	

DEPARTURES.

Superior, Cin;	Poland, Evansv;
W I Maclay, Cin;	

The River is steadily falling, with scant four feet water in the canal. The weather is clear and rather cool, indicating the near approach of frost.

The river at Cincinnati Saturday was still falling, and it was also falling at Pittsburg, with quite a fleet of boats aground between the two points.

The St. Louis papers of Saturday have the following river report:

The river is still rising. It is 8 feet above low water mark.

The upper rivers are rising slowly. Heavy rains have occurred through the upper country.

The Illinois river is reported low—30 inches in the channel below Peoria.

In the Upper Mississippi there is 4 feet on the Upper and 31 inches on the Lower Rapids.

In the Missouri river there is 4 feet in the channel from Leavenworth down.

Henderson Mail Packet.—The Commercial, the lightest side-wheel craft afloat, Capt. Archer, is the mail and passenger packet to Owensboro, Evansville, Henderson, and all way places this evening. She starts at 5 o'clock from Portland, and takes passengers to all way landings, and attends to all way business.

☞ The Hetty Gilmore is the regular packet to-day for Evansville and way places. She starts at 5 o'clock taking freight and passengers to all way places, and the clerk, Harry McDougall, will be found polite and attentive to all.

Clipper Henderson Packet.—The swift side-wheel packet Eugene, Capt. Sayres, is now regularly enrolled in the Henderson trade, stopping at all way points as heretofore. She leaves Monday, and Friday evenings.

For Cairo.—The Masonic Gem, Capt. Bates, a good light boat is advertised for Cairo, and all way places to-morrow morning. She is at Portland.

The New Orleans Delta of the 3d has the following:

We learn from a private letter that Red River had risen ten inches at Alexandria, and was still swelling on Thursday last. The W. N. Johnson hauled over the Falls the day before and started for Shreveport.

The Louis d'Or and Prince of Wales are receiving freight and will leave for Memphis this evening.

☞ The Memphis appeal of Friday says:

The river has gone down a foot.

The Grand Duke left for New Orleans.

The Bracelet was towed to the wharf and left for up stream.

The Notrebe will go out to-morrow for Vicksburg in place of the Victoria.

The Little Rock is up for New Orleans.

The Lizzie Simmons is due from New Orleans.

The Alonzo Child arrived from New Orleans last night; she had on board the Askew Grays, from New Orleans, and the Southern Defenders, from Arkansas, a number of packages for railroad re-shipment, 3350 sacks salt, 480 barrels of sugar, fifteen barrels of lemons, eighty bales of blankets, and one bale of socks.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

Embracing only the Leading Articles Import.

CINCINNATI—Per steamer Superior—45 boxes starch, Abner Cooper—50 boxes starch, Lichten & co—10 bbls sugar, consignees—120 bags coffee, Newcomb & Bro—59 bbls whisky, Nock, Wicks & Co—30 bags coffee, John Terry & Co—24 bags coffee, Marshal Halbert & Co—12 boxes tin, consignees—8 bags coffee, Hibbitt & Son—14 boxes tin, Hoyt, Barbour & Co—65 boxes liquor, Weller & Co—33 bbls whisky, for Dorn & Hughes—60 boxes starch, Dupont & Co—28 casks bacon, 37 packages butter, 29 packages beer, 4 hhds tobacco, 1 bale twine—12 boxes hats, 47 boxes dry goods, 39 bundles gas pipe, 41 bales sheetings, 91 bags onions, 103 packages merchandise, consignees—

CINCINNATI—Per Major Anderson—120 bags coffee, Newcomb & Bro—125 boxes starch, Cornwall & Bro—47 bbls whisky, Jonn Snyder & co—10 kegs lard, 10 bbls pork, consignees—30 bbls whisky, Dorn & Hughes—166 bags onions, Carter & Buchanan—112 packages butter, 11 casks bacon, 30 boxes do, 67 boxes boots and shoes, 103 packages dry goods, 81 packages beer 108 packages sundries, consignees—

KENTUCKY RIVER—Per steamer Dove—1250 bags wheat, Brandeis & Crawford—and 2 packages furniture, Harlan—6 hhds tobacco, to Spratt, Boarn & co—

☞ The New York Times, of the 5th, amid all its smatterings of news, and rumors, facts and fiction, admits the great demoralization of officers and men, the bickerings of State and Government officials, the hard work to bring forward recruits, the dismissal and cashiering of officers, including the mutiny of nearly 500 in one regiment, and the court martialing of both militia and officers, &c. In addition we copy the following from its Washington dispatch by which it will be seen that the infamous proclamation of Fremont is fully indorsed by the Lincoln Cabinet, and that the bogus Gov. Gamble, of Missouri, is complaining of being virtually kicked out of his office by the military dictator:

Washington, Sept. 4.

The proclamation of Gen. Fremont is still the subject of much comment. The Government had not given instructions for any such declaration, nor was it known here that such was to be made. But, nevertheless, there is not one member of the Cabinet who does not approve and sustain the principles declared by Gen. Fremont.

MARTIAL LAW IN MISSOURI.

Gov. Gamble, of Missouri, is here to remonstrate against the extension of martial law over the entire State, and to speak for the restoration of the Provisional Government, of which he is the Chief Executive, but he will be unable to induce any change. The President is determined to induce energy and firmness in commanders by sustaining them in such measures as they may deem necessary to insure success, and he will take no step backward.

An Infamous Proposition.—That incendiary sheet, the St. Louis Democrat, the editor of which deserves the hangman's noose, in an editorial, under the head of a "way to peace," in its issue of last Thursday, deliberately makes the annexed infamous proposition. Are the volunteers of the North ready to follow the behests of this would-be Nero of the press? He wants to utterly "desolate Missouri, and leave her without an inhabitant:"

The Southern Confederacy has not the stake here that the Federal Government has. Missouri is both the key to the valleys of the Missouri, Mississippi, Illinois and Ohio, and the highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific States. Under no consideration whatever will the people of the free States even consent that Missouri shall abide under any common Government than their own. If necessary to her retention, they will desolate her utterly, and leave her without an inhabitant.

The Blockade of East Florida.—A passenger from East Florida, with whom we conversed yesterday, informed us that the whole coast of St. Augustine is blockaded; but that vessels manage to elude the vigilance of the blockaders. He reports a vessel laden with coffee and fruit having run the blockade on the 29th ult., under a heavy fire of shot and shell from the fleet. They all fell short of her, however, and did no damage. Some two hours previous to his departure, there had been, off St. Augustine, an exchange of shots between the fleet and the Floridians on the coast.

The Floridians express themselves as very confident that with the assistance of their batteries they can bid defiance to all and any of Lincoln's piratical invaders.

The planters have unanimously determined not to ship a pound of Sea Island cotton, either North or South, for speculation, having pledged their entire crop to the good of the Confederate States.—[Charleston Courier, Sept. 5th.

Latest by Telegraph.

Last Night's Dispatches.

INTERESTING from MISSOURI.

FIGHTS REPORTED

HEAVY SEIZURES.

MAGOFFIN TO BE HUNG.

U. S. SOLDIERS TO BE SHOT.

News from Hatteras Inlet.

Interesting from Missouri.

Springfield, Mo., Sept 1.—We are indebted to the correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat for the following: About 125 of the wounded in the hospital in this place were discharged to-day, and will leave for home as soon as the omnibuses sent from Rolla arrives here. The remainder of the wounded in the hospital are doing well. The Rebel wounded have been sent to Fellowville, a few miles from the Kansas line. One of their surgeons informs me that the typhoid fever has broken out in their hospitals and their deaths amount to 15 or 20 per day.

Gen. McCulloch is reported to be at Mount Vernon, recruiting vigorously for a bold and vigorous effort northward. There are various rumors about Price and Rains having taken Fort Scott, defeating Col. Montgomery, and capturing nearly all his command, himself among the rest of the prisoners, but they need confirmation.

Gov. Jackson with his body-guard arrived here to-day, but his future movements are unknown.

Heavy Seizures in Missouri.

St. Louis, Sept. 8.—Mr. Murphy, a member of the firm of Turlet & Co, at Lane Creek, Dawn county, now in this city, received advices last night that his store was robbed on Thursday by a band of 150 Secessionists, headed by a preacher named Johnson, of St. Clair county, and property to the amount of $110,000 was carried off. Col. McClurg, another member of the firm, is at Jefferson City in command of a regiment of U. S. troops. They also own two steamers, running on the Osage river, one of which the robbers seized, but as the river is too low for navigation, it is thought they would destroy her.

Gen. Rains Reported Defeated.

The Postmaster at Osceola, St. Clair county, reports when he left that news had just reached there of a fight between Gen. Lane's Kansas Brigade and a body of Rebels under Gen. Rains, in which the latter was completely defeated, with a heavy loss and many Rebels taken prisoners. Gen. Price, who was at Osceola, credited the report of the telegrapher.

Magoffin Sentenced to be Hung.

Jefferson City, Mo., Sept. 8.—Some sick soldiers, of Col. Marshall's Illinois cavalry regiment, just returned from Lexington, report that the notorious Captain Magoffin, recently taken prisoner at Georgetown, had been tried and sentenced to be hung.

A fire occurred in Lexington, Wednesday last, which destroyed ten or twelve business houses. No particulars.

One of the firm of Turlert & Co., of Lane Creek, has reached here and says only about $8000 worth of property was taken from their house by the secessionists.

Hon. Jos. Allright at Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Sept. 8.—Hon. Jos. A. Wright, ex-Minister to Berlin, arrived at home on Saturday. He was greeted at the Depot by a large crowd of citizens, and escorted to the State House square, when he was welcomed in a patriotic speech by Gen. Dumont. Mr. Wright, in response, said he did not come home to talk about parties or political platforms, when the Constitution of his country was assailed. He said he had nothing to do with them. The Constitution must be preserved and this great rebellion put down. He would sustain Mr. Lincoln and the Administration in every effort to sustain the Government. He would never agree to a division of this country. We must be one people. He was for the country first, last and all the time, and for the persecution of the war to a successful termination, and for such purpose he would put forth every exertion.

News from Hatteras Inlet.

Fort Monroe, Sept. 7.—Com. Stringham has arrived. The Geo. Headenly arrived last night from Hatteras Inlet, bringing a number of fugitive families from Tar River.

The fortifications at Ocracoke Inlet have been abandoned, and probably those at Oregon Inlet, some forty miles this side of Cape Hatteras. No signs of fortifications could be seen from the cape light House, which is still dark, as the Confederates have stolen the cases. It is supposed that the secession soldiers will make a stand at Fort Macon. There is a strong casemated work guarding the approach to Beaufort.

Refugees from North Carolina report that the lower counties of that State are ready to hoist the Union flag when assured of the support of the Government. A perfect reign of terror exists in portions of the State. Troops were returning from Virginia.

A prominent clergyman from Hatteras Inlet said, that should the Federal force invade the mainland near Beaufort, they would be immediately joined by 2,000 North Carolinians.

The Captain of the Pedora counted 25 sail between Capes Hatteras and Henry.

Relations with Russia.

Washington, Sept. 8.—The Russian Minister had an audience with the President on Saturday, and read him a letter from his Government on American affairs, regretting the present difficulties, and says it is animated by the most friendly feelings towards the American Union. The letter is signed by Gortschakalf.

United States Soldiers to be Shot.

The Time's special says the court martial at Alexandria has sentenced thirty soldiers to be shot for various offences.

Libel Suit.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The libel suit of Littlejohn against Pororigor, is set for trial this week. Rich developments are expected.

Occupation of Western Kentucky by the Military.—Paducah was occupied by the Lincoln troops, under the command of Gen. Grant, on Friday. They took possession of the telegraph, the branch of the Bank of Louisville and the Marine Hospital. We hear, however, that the coin was removed from the bank before their arrival. The enemy were in force, being about three thousand five hundred strong of men of all arms. A committee of the Legislature of Kentucky has gone down to Paducah, to demand by what authority they occupy Kentucky soil. They will of course answer, "by authority of the Government of the United States to which Kentucky owes allegiance." Such an answer demonstrates the absurdity of the much talked of doctrine of neutrality.

It is also rumored that the Confederate forces under Gen. Polk are at Columbus and Hickman. Doubtless they had intelligence of the enemy's design to occupy Paducah and determined to break up a very pretty plan of Gen. Grant to invade Tennessee from that direction. He has been thus effectually checkmated by the vigilance and energy of our Generals. We hope to see our cause pressed with equal energy in other quarters.—[Nashville Union & American of the 8th.

Exodus South.—News like the following is never suffered to appear in Lincoln papers:

The cars upon the railroad through this place South, have been crowded for the past ten days with Southerners, who have been residing in the North, but who were compelled to flee to escape being pressed into the service of the Lincoln despotism. Quite a number of these emigrants were from St. Louis and other parts of Missouri.—[Clarksville Jeffersonian.

From Richmond.

Richmond, Sept. 4.—The Fredericksburg Recorder of yesterday says that the masts of a schooner are sticking out of the water, near the Maryland shore, just opposite Aquia Creek. She was sunk by the heavy guns of the Confederate batteries.

Urgent requests have been forwarded to the authorities here, to have Gen. Bragg placed in command of the threatened district of North Carolina.

Richmond, Sept. 5.—Vague reports are still current in regard to the capture of Rosecrans's army, but nothing reliable.

Passengers by this afternoon's train from Manassas state that the Confederates killed 300 Federals and lost 20 on their side in a sharp skirmish which took place yesterday, on the Confederates taking possession of an important hill near Arlington Heights.

The report is given as received.

Special dispatch to the Knoxville Register.

Lynchburg, Sept. 5.—Our force is still pushing forward in the direction of Washington.

Hall's Hill, a very important position, was occupied yesterday by our troops, after a sharp fight, in which upwards of twenty Hessians were killed, with but slight loss on our side.

Our position on Hall's Hill is said to command Arlington Heights, and is three miles nearer Washington than we have yet been.

Our posts and flag are now in full sight of the camp, and court, and capitol of the Lincoln Government.

Recruit or Starve.

This is the last motto of the Irrepressible press, freely admitted by the New York Times, of Wednesday, in its regular Washington dispatch. To the war cries of "Beauty and Booty; Freedom to the Slave; Remember the Saint, John Brown &c," have now to be added "Recruit or Starve." The statement, however, that said recruiting for the Lincoln army is going on briskly our readers can believe as much of as they please, while the fact that starvation is staring the Northern operatives in the face cannot be denied:

From all parts of the country the Government has assurances that recruiting is going on with great briskness. The average number recruiting is about five thousand a day. The new recruits are generally men who, in addition to gratifying their patriotic instincts, are seeking the service as legitimate means of employment. The pay of thirteen dollars a month, with clothing and subsistence, is about as much as any laboring man or mechanic can earn the year round. The men who thus enlist for employment are generally apt to obey orders, and to do a soldier's duty with alacrity and without grumbling.

Inquest No. 306.—Held at the house of Pat. McCormick, on Bullitt street, near the levee, on the 8th inst., over the body of John Curran, aged about 25 years, of Irish nativity. Verdict, "Came to his death, between 1 and 2 o'clock on the morning of the 8th inst, from a stab in the chest, inflicted an hour previous with a knife, as the jury believes in the hands of a man called Hendrix."

J. M. BUCHANAN, Coroner.

MARRIED,

At the Cathedral, on Sunday, the 8th inst., by the Rev. Father Heady, Mr. Bernard McAtee to Julia Jones, daughter of John Keans, Esq., all of Louisville.

May their hearts be ever free from care, and their pathway lead through happiness and joy.

DIED,

On the morning of the 7th inst., Miss Salena Frances in the 18th year of her age, daughter of Mrs. Catherine M. Quin.

In this city, on the 7th inst., Mary S. Read, in the 84th year of her age.

FIRST OF THIS SEASON!

ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT,

FIFTH STREET, BET. MAIN AND MARKET

Shell Oysters. Shell Oysters.

SHELL OYSTERS (the first of the season)!

VENISON! GROUSE!

AND ALL OTHER DELICACIES OF THE SEASON, received daily by express.

au16 dtf C. C. RUFER, Proprietor.

NOTICE.

THE unrivaled steamers CHARLEY MILLER and PINK VARBLE No. 2 in thorough running order, are now ready for the season to do all kinds of towing to any point above or below the Falls, at the most reasonable rates. Being in charge of experienced boatmen, they will be able to impart satisfaction to all who may wish to engage their services.

All orders left at the clothing store of Ben. Durrett, corner of Fourth and Water streets, will meet with prompt attention.

PINK VARBLE, Captain.

P. S. All towing done at the risk of owners. a30 dtf

CARPETS, CARPETS.

CURTAIN MATERIAL,

Shades, Cornices, Bands,

Marseilles Spreads,

LINEN GOODS, DRUGGETS,

With Every Variety of House Furnishings, all of Late Importions, which we are now offering at Importers' Prices

FOR CASH ONLY.

☞ Special attention is invited to our fine stock of these Goods. HITE & SMALL,

Carpet and Furnishing Warehouse,
Main st., between Third and Fourth,
Third door west Bank of Louisville.

s3

ARKANSAS COTTON LANDS, PROTECTED BY LEVEES, AND NEAR THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, FOR SALE ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS, OR ONE-HALF OF EACH TRACT IN EXCHANGE FOR NEGROES—TO-WIT:

FIRST TRACT—Of 1,800 acres, on Alligator Bayou, three miles from Mississippi river, back of Walnut Bend, in Crittenden county, below Memphis; 200 acres deadened.

SECOND TRACT—1,160 acres, on the line of Railroad from Gaines' Landing and back of Bayou Bartholomew, in Drew county.

THIRD TRACT—3 000 acres, on Old Town Ridge and Lake in Phillips county, two miles from Mississippi river, 800 acres five-year old deadening.

FOURTH TRACT—1,660 acres, on Old Town Ridge and Lake, one mile from Mississippi river, 300 acres cleared, 400 acres deadened six years with all necessary buildings.

FIFTH TRACT—1,900 acres, on Old Town Ridge and Lake, four miles from Mississippi river; 60 acres in high state of cultivation, 700 acres old deadening, with No. 1 Dwelling and Plantation buildings.

Persons desiring more information will please address GEORGE W. JOHNSON, at Georgetown, Ky., W. V. JOHNSON, at Louisville, Ky., Mr. LEWIS CASTLEMAN, at Crittenden county, Ark., and Mr. J. S. MATHEWS, at Drew county, Ark.

GEORGE W. JOHNSON,
W. V. JOHNSON.

my17 dtf

THE GOOD TIME HAS COME

GREAT REDUCTION

In Prices!

A GROVER & BAKER

NOISELESS

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE!

LEGAL AND GENUINE FOR 40 DOLLARS!

IT is now within the reach of all, and will delight thousands of families throughout the land.

The only Company that manufactures the two varieties of Machines.

Double-Lock and Shuttle Stitch.

As the Patent under which these celebrated Machines are made, have now, after long contest, been fully sustained by the Courts and Patent Office, and as the Company anticipate, in time to come, an exemption from the heavy expenses of litigation, they propose to give the public the benefit of this immunity, and have accordingly reduced the prices of their Machines from Ten to Fifteen Dollars on each Machine. *Call and see them.*

GROVER & BAKER have recently introduced a new Shuttle Machine for Tailors' use, which is acknowledged to be superior to any of its kind in the market. Price, Fifty Dollars.

C. T. BARBER, Agent,
No. 303 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson,
Louisville, Ky.

a28 dtf

COAL. COAL.

THE undersigned keep constantly on hand a choice lot of PITTSBURGH COAL, together with all other kinds kept in this market, to which they would invite the attention of buyers. Having had long experience in the business, we feel confident we can give entire satisfaction in every particular. We ask a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed, as well as an increase of new customers. Our office is on Market, between Sixth and Seventh streets, and on Water and First streets. BOWSER & FULTS.

d8 dtf

STRAW GOODS!

The remainder of our large and well selected stock of Straw Goods we will close out at unprecedented low prices. Now is your time to buy goods cheap.

jy2 A. CRAIG

Commercial.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE COURIER,
Saturday, Sept. 7.

Saturday was another dull day in commercial circles. But little of importance was transacted in the leading articles of trade. There is no change to note in financial circles.

Daily Review Louisville Market.

Flour and Grain—Sales of 300 bbls flour at $3 75@3 75; 4,180 bushels wheat at 60@70c. There were 10 sales of corn reported.

Whisky—Sales of 45 bbls at 11¼c.

Cotton Yarns—Sales 100 bags at 13, 13, and 11c.

Sheetings—Sales of 30 bales at 12@12½c.

Potatoes—Sales of 100 bbls at 50@75c.

Cheese—Sales of 150 boxes at 6@6¼c.

Butter—Sales of 150 lbs at 15@17c.

Apples—Sales of 95 bbls at $1.

Shorts—Sales of 9 tons at $7.

Groceries—Sales of 20 hhds. of sugar at 8¾@9¼c; 60 sacks coffee at 18@19½c.

Tobacco—Sales Saturday of 135 hhds as follows: 20 at $1@4 40; 30 at $5@5 95; 30 at $6@6 95; 17 at $7@7 95; 18 at $8@8 95; 9 at $9@9 95; 6 at 10 @10 50, and 4 at $11@11 25.

TELEGRAPH MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 7—M.

Cotton firmer at 22 for middling Uplands;—sales 600 bales.

New York, Sept. 7—P. M.

Cotton—market quiet and unchanged—sales of 1,500 bales at 22 for middling uplands.

Flour—receipts are limited and market without decided change; sales of 8,500 bbls at $4 10 for super State, $4 30@4 40 extra State, $4 30@4 40 for super western, and $4 60@4 75 for common to medium extra western.

Whisky—market quiet; sales 250 bbls at 18½@19c.

Grain—Wheat is reported dull and scarcely so firm; sales 18,600 bushels winter red western at $1 13@1 17, 3,700 bushels white western at $1 26@1 26, and 1,700 bushels white Kentucky at $1 30@1 29. Corn less doing and market shade easier; sales of 44,000 bu. at 16@48 for common to mixed western, and 48@50 for good to prime shipping do; 50@51 for western yellow.

Provisions—Pork market more quiet, but prices, however, have undergone no material change—sales 275 bbls at $14@14 25 for mess, and $9 75@10 for prime.

Lard heavy—prices slightly favor the buyer; sales 500 bbls at 8 @9c.

Sugar—raw in fair demand and market firm, sales 184 hhds Cuba at 6¾@7c. Molasses firmer with more doing—sales 25 hhds Cuba at 27 and 135 hhds Barbadoes at 29.

Cincinnati, Sept. 7—P. M.

Flour inactive and unchanged: superfine $3 60@3 65 and extra $3 75@3 85. Wheat quiet and the market closed dull and heavy but the prices are not quotably lower, prime to choice red 75@78, and white 80@85. Oats declined to 21. Corn firm at 28. Whisky advanced to 14c and in active demand. Provisions quiet, unchanged and nothing done. Prices nominal.—Linseed oil 49. Groceries firm under the news from New York, but demand is quite light; sugar 7½@9¼. Molasses 36@37, and coffee 14@16c.

New York Stock Market.

New York, Sept. 7 P. M.

Second Board—Stocks were less active:

Ill. Central Scrip	62½	N. York Central	73½
Penn. Coal Co.	76	Missouri Sixes	43½
Clevel. & Toledo	30½	Erie	25½
U. S. 5s '71, reg.	82	Treasury 6s	2½
Tennessee 6s '90	44½	Pacific Mail Co.	70

Money Market.

Cincinnati, Sept. 7—P. M.

Exchange steady at ¼ premium. Money is unchanged and quiet.

Auction Sales.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

SPECIAL SALE OF OLD AND CHOICE LIQUORS, FROM THE WINE CELLAR OF A PRIVATE FAMILY, GROCERIES AND GLASSWARE AT AUCTION!

TO-MORROW MORNING (Tuesday), Sept. 10, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at Auction-rooms, No. 120 Main street, the remaining stock of a gentleman's private wine cellar, consisting of prime Old Bourbon and Rye Whisky, Old Cognac Brandy, and other liquors all of the very best quality, and from 5 to 10 years old. Also, my regular weekly sale of Groceries, consisting in part of fresh Mackerel in kits, ½, and whole bbls; White Fish; Molasses. Choice extra fine Virginia and Kentucky Tobacco; Havana Cigars, Castile, German and Fancy Soap, and Glassware of all varieties.

☞ Special attention is called to the sale of liquors they are superior to any heretofore offered in this market.

Sale positive. Terms cash.

C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

s9 d3

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.,

Two Days' Cash Sale.

Monday and Tuesday, 9th & 10th.

COMMENCING EACH DAY AT 10 O'CLOCK.

ON MONDAY WE WILL SELL A FRESH AND very desirable invoice of

MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' MEDIUM AND HEAVY BOOTS; GENTS' FINE CALF BROGANS AND GAITERS; LADIES' FINE CALF AND MOROCCO BOOTS; WOMEN'S HEAVY CALF AND KIP do; MEN'S AND BOYS' LINED AND UNLINED BROGANS, &c.

☞ This stock is well worth the attention of the retailer, being manufactured expressly for private sales.

ON TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10th, a variety of Staple Fall Goods, black Sewing Silk; Beaver Gloves; fine Velvet and Tapestry Travel Bags.

Also, by order of Constable, an invoice of extra fine silk Velvet Vestings, black and fancy Coatings, fine single and double width Cassimeres, the balance of a merchant tailor store.

Terms cash. S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

s7 d3

AUCTION NOTICE!

CHANGE OF BUSINESS!

S. ROTHCHILD,

On Market street, between Second and Third No. 217, South side.

WOULD announce to the citizens of Louisville and vicinity, that he has opened a large AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, where he will have always on hand a large lot of DOMESTIC GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, and READY-MADE CLOTHING, at auction prices.

Auction Sales every day from 9 until 12 o'clock, and in the evening from 7 until 10 o'clock.

Out-door Sales promptly attended to.

Cash advanced on consignments.

N. B.—All persons indebted to me will please come forward and settle, or the accounts will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

S. ROTHCHILD.

Steamboats.

REGULAR LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE, AND HENDERSON MAIL BOAT.

Leaves every Monday and Friday Evenings.

The freight and passenger steamer COMMERCIAL, Capt. Archer, Wm. A. Duval, clerk, departs for the above and way ports on Monday, 9th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M. punctually.

The Commercial is new, has large, airy rooms, wide guards, and from her exceedingly light draft will go through on time without detention.

For passage apply on board or to

T. M. ERWIN, Agent,
No. 27 Wall street.

s9

FOR CAIRO, EVANSVILLE, HENDERSON AND PADUCAH.

The United S. Mail Line steamer HETTY GILMORE, Gilmore master, Will leave as above on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

The Hettie Gilmore will take freight at packet rates.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

T. M. ERWIN, Agent,
No. 27 Wall street.

s9

FOR EVANSVILLE, PADUCAH, AND CAIRO.

The fine steamer Hetty Gilmore, Gilmore, master, will leave as above on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 4 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

MOORHEAD & CO., Agents,
No. 115 Wall street.

s9

REGULAR MADISON AND CARROLLTON PACKET.

The freight and passenger steamer TRIO, Capt. Jno. A. Dickinson, Will leave Louisville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M., for Madison and Carrollton, returning at 9 o'clock A. M. from Carrollton, and 2 o'clock P. M. from Madison, every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

The Trio is of light draught. Prompt and strict attention paid to the interests of the trade. s7 dtf

REGULAR SATURDAY PACKET FROM MEMPHIS TO NEW ORLEANS.

The freight and passenger steamer LOUISVILLE, Joe Combs, master, Will leave as above at 1 o'clock P. M.

jy5 dtf

U. S. MAIL LINE FOR THE EAST.

THE splendid passenger steamers JACOB STRADER and TELEGRAPH No. 2 will leave for

CINCINNATI EVERY MORNING

At 12 o'clock, which insures the making of the 9 o'clock morning connections by Railroad from Cincinnati to the North and East.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

JOE CAMPION, Agent.

☞ Office Mail Line Wharf-boat, foot Third street

jan4 dtf